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PRICE TWO CENTS

## FRANCO-GERMAN PEACE SEEN TO REST IN PEOPLE

Hague Conference Discerns That Citizens of Both Countries Oppose War, but Need Educating to a Mutual Understanding

## DEBATE PANAMA TOLLS

American Delegates Report That U. S. Appreciates Its World Duty and May Take Right Course Without Arbitration

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The peace conference yesterday paid a visit to Delft, the expedition being organized in honor of the memory of Hugo De Groot. Matters considered in the conference itself were the question of Panama tolls and of the relationships of Germany and France.

The relationships of the two latter powers were described as the greatest menace to the peace of Europe and it was pointed out that, though neither people desired war, nevertheless they were so convinced of the bellicose intentions of the other that the real worry of pacification would have to be the education of each to a true understanding of the feelings of the other.

The question of Panama tolls was largely discussed by the Americans present. One of the American delegates declared that this question represented a duty of America toward the whole world and that this duty could only be given expression to in arbitration.

Another delegate declared that the people were so rapidly themselves realizing their duty that it would probably be found that even arbitration was totally unnecessary to cause them to adopt the right course.

After a discussion on the waging of war through funds supplied by foreign financiers, the meeting was adjourned.

## ANGLO-CANADIAN NATURALIZATION TO BE UNIFORM

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The idea of British citizenship put forward in Mr. Sargeant's book, which was recently reviewed in the columns of the Monitor, has found emphatic response in the arrangement just arrived at between the governments of London and Ottawa for a scheme of uniform imperial naturalization. Hitherto an alien naturalized in one country was still alien in the other.

Under the new arrangement a bill for the carrying out of which will, it is understood, be introduced in the forthcoming Parliament, an alien naturalized in England or Canada will become ipso facto a British subject in the other. The terms of the arrangement are understood to be that there must be a residence of five years within the empire, the last year of which must be within the country in which naturalization is sought.

## GOVERNOR ALTERS OFFICIAL REPORT ON RAND TROUBLE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

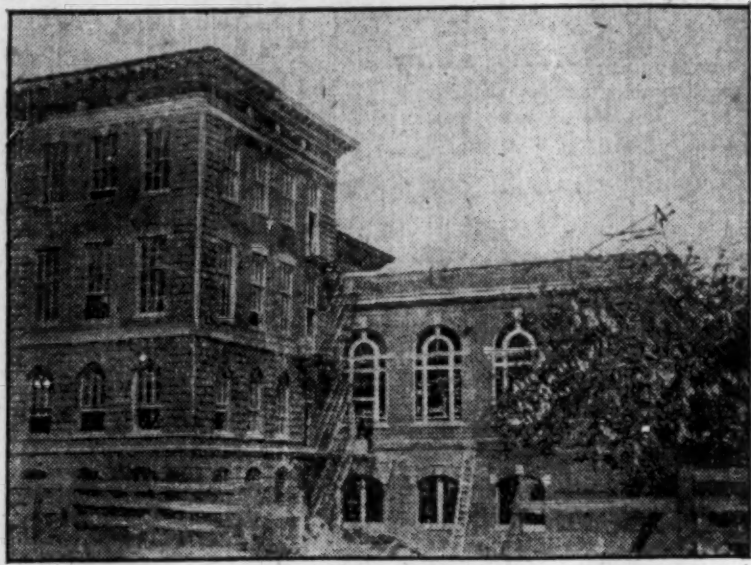
LONDON—A statement made by Lord Gladstone in his official despatches that during the recent troubles on the Rand the mine owners declined to enter Johannesburg, has been withdrawn by him. He now states that this was a complete mistake, and that as a matter of fact, Sir George Farrar and other principal mine owners actually went to Johannesburg, though, owing to the state of disorder which prevailed, it proved undesirable to hold any conference in that town. In consequence of this the mine owners were informed by the ministers that the conference would be held at Orange Grove.

## I. O. O. F. MEMBERS HOLD FIELD DAY AT SAUGUS GROVE

About 300 members and friends of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, Manchester Unity, are holding their sixth annual field day today at Lily Pond grove, Saugus. The party left Boston in a special train. The outing is under the auspices of the Boston chapter No. 1, Uniform Rank. In charge of the sports are Mr. Rigby, chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Allen, Corkum, J. Hudson and Watson.

Officers of the uniform rank, chapter No. 1 are: Commander-in-chief, M. E. Somers; captain, E. Hudson; first lieutenant, T. A. Ross; second lieutenant, J. J. Mitchell; adjutant, H. J. Cornell; paymaster, George W. Rockett; first sergeant, J. Hudson; second sergeant, W. Ringer; third sergeant, J. W. Martin; fourth sergeant, H. F. Faulkner; chaplain, J. W. Mulock.

## NEW GYM AND LUNCH ROOM FOR PUPILS OF BRIGHTON



High school annex that will contain additional facilities

Before the present year is over it is expected that the pupils of the Brighton high school will have an enlarged gymnasium and a light, attractive new lunch room, as well as three new classrooms. Work on the addition, which is to contain these, is being pushed, but unexpected delays will prevent it from being ready at the beginning of the school year.

To the gymnasium will be added up-to-date apparatus such as the work of the school has proved desirable. The lunch room is in line with the modern

ideas of what a school lunch room should be. It will have every convenience for the preparation and quick serving of delectable food such as high school pupils like. It will be a bright room, warm in winter and cool in summer. The food itself will be prepared and served by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which as a part of its work in social service is showing the kind of lunches that should be served to the boys and girls of the schools.

The Brighton high school is at Cambridge and Warren streets, Brighton. Frederic A. Tupper is the headmaster.

## DERBY MINERS ARE REBUKED BY LABOR LEADER

Robert Smillie Scores Workers in Chesterfield Election for Not Taking Advice of Parliament Labor Party

## CALLS THEM HANDICAP

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

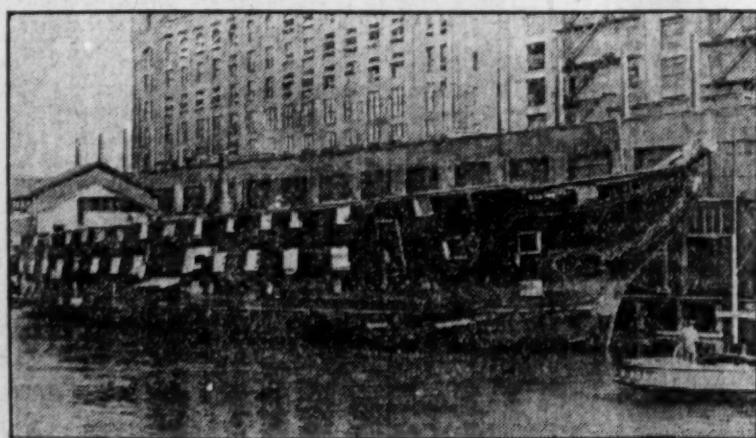
LONDON—Action of the Derbyshire miners in repudiating the direction of the Labor party in Parliament in the matter of the Chesterfield election was yesterday the subject of some very plain speaking by Robert Smillie at a meeting of the Scottish Miners Federation in Edinburgh.

Smillie is one of the most influential figures in the labor movement. It would be perhaps difficult to find a more individually influential member. In his speech yesterday he cast his entire weight against the Derbyshire miners and in favor of the parliamentary party. If, he declared, the parliamentary party had not been so active as everybody would have wished in Parliament it had been largely owing to the drag upon them by the representatives of the miners themselves. The miners federation had joined the United Labor party but had never been loyal to it.

At present there was a great deal of amusement being shown in certain quarters over the discomfiture of the parliamentary party but before the question was done with the laugh was going to be upon the other side.

All that was necessary was a little propaganda work amongst the Derbyshire miners to teach them the true facts of the case and then instead of endeavoring to split the Labor party their influence would be thrown steadily and emphatically into the scale of the united industrial and parliamentary action.

## OLD FRIGATE TO BE EXHIBITED BEFORE THE TORCH IS APPLIED



U. S. S. Santee to be burned for junk in her

Preparations are being made today on board the old United States frigate Santee, which is now in port to be burned for her metal, to exhibit the craft at the Charles river stores. Among the last of the vessels representing the navy of nearly a century ago, the Santee has

## POWERS SHOW NO ENTHUSIASM FOR PORTE PLAN

In Spite of Statements to Contrary Europe Said to Be Not Very Earnest in Idea of Ousting Turkey From Adrianople

## WAR IS NOT WANTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—If those who are industriously circulating alarmist and sensational reports from the Balkans would confine themselves strictly to the facts news would gain in accuracy what it would undoubtedly lose in picturesqueness.

The really curious light which is being thrown on the proceedings is that it is gradually being allowed to be believed that the powers, in spite of their direct statements to the contrary, are not particularly in earnest in the idea of expelling Turkey from Adrianople.

It is very doubtful whether the interest of any great power is sufficiently concerned to induce it to enter upon what would promise to be war with Turkey.

The alternative to this would be a direct financial and political boycott of the Porte combined with a blockade of its ports. It is, however, becoming more and more evident that there are certain powers who will in no case take part in such proceedings. In consequence the curious spectacle is seen of Turkey deriding the great powers apparently to the quiet satisfaction of more than one if not all of them.

The loss of prestige of Russia in the Balkans is perhaps the chief card which the Turks have against them, but if Russia is left to act alone the possibility of her engaging in war with Turkey, combined with the certainty of her having to settle with the powers afterwards, seems distinctly remote.

LAKE-TO-RIVER ROAD MARKED  
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Red crosses painted on telephone poles along the lake-to-river road now mark the route from Milwaukee to St. Paul, reports Chicago Inter Ocean.

## A. J. PETERS NO. 7 ON THE WAYS AND MEANS LADDER

Is Advancing Steadily in What Is Regarded as the House's Most Important Committee

WASHINGTON—Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts has advanced in two years from thirteenth position on the Democratic side of the ways and means committee of the House, to seventh position. Appointment of Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York to be Governor-General of the Philippines advances Mr. Peters from eighth to seventh. Mr. Harrison being ranking Democratic member. Should Chairman Underwood run for the Senate and be elected, as is deemed by many not improbable, this would advance Mr. Peters to sixth position. Inasmuch as the ways and means committee is regarded as the most important in the House that pace would soon advance Mr. Peters to be ranked as one of the House leaders.

Above the Massachusetts member are Chairman Underwood, and Representatives Kitchin of North Carolina, Rainey of Illinois, Dixon of Indiana, Hull of Tennessee and Hammond of Minnesota. The Democratic members following him are Representatives Palmer of Pennsylvania, Anshberry of Ohio, Garner of Texas, Collier of Mississippi, Stanley of Kentucky, and Dickinson of Missouri.

## ALEPPO TEMPLE NOBLES HAVE DAY'S OUTING

Shriners of Boston Take in 75 New Members and Convey Them to Fairhaven for Picnic

About 750 members and friends of Aleppo temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, left the South station at 10 a. m. today in a special train bound for Whitfield's point, Fairhaven, for a day's outing. Preceding the departure a meeting was held in the dining hall of the station and 75 new members were taken into the order. The initiates will head the procession when the delegation marches from New Bedford to the outing place. Special souvenir watch fobs were given to the members at the morning meeting.

About 40 members of the Arab patrol were among the delegation and the wearing of fezes by the Shriners gave South station platform an oriental effect. Other members of the order will board the train at Mansfield.

On arrival at Whitfield's point, an old fashioned clambake is on the program. Following this a series of sports and games have been arranged for which prizes are offered.

## MR. GAYNOR WILL RUN FOR MAYOR INDEPENDENTLY

Chairman Appleton Says Executive Will Lead Campaign Against Tammany and Fusion

NEW YORK—A three cornered mayoralty fight is a certainty. Mayor Gaynor, A. Ross Appleton, chairman of the Gaynor citizen committee, says, will head a campaign against Judge McCall, the Tammany candidate, and John P. Mitchell, the fusionist nominee. The mayor issued a statement which was in effect that he was in the hands of his friends, but later Mr. Appleton said the mayor would run. Judge McCall also gave out during the day his promise to be the Tammany candidate.

## ELECTION POSTS TO BE FILLED SEPT. 23

Although election officers in precinct 2 of ward 7 in Melrose have been named from the Republican party and the clerk will be appointed from the Democratic party Monday night at a special meeting of the aldermen, the other Democratic and Progressive election offices will not be filled until the polls open for the state primaries Sept. 23.

In making up the voting list in the precinct, the registrars found that every enrolled voter was a Republican with the exception of Charles A. Hall of 9 Temple street, a Democrat. He will be elected clerk of the precinct. The Democratic and Progressive inspectorships and deputy inspectorships will be filled as rapidly as members of those parties appear to vote.

## TWO ARE RESCUED AT MALDEN FIRE

When smoke from a fire which started in the kitchen of the three-story house at 13 Prospect street, Malden, this morning filled the bedrooms above, Walter S. Jones, who occupies the house, rushed upstairs and rescued his wife and stepson, William George Currier, both of whom were asleep at the time. Mr. Jones first carried his wife through the smoke to the street then went back and rescued his stepson to come downstairs. The damage was about \$2000.

## CITY TO GREET THE BANKERS OF THE COUNTRY

American Association Will Hold Its Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention in Boston Oct. 6 to 10 and Consider Currency

## ENTERTAINMENT PLAN

Action May Be Taken That Will Indicate to Congress Wishes of Financial Interests Regarding New Law

Interviews with leading bank men in all parts of the country, obtained by the local bankers' committee, show unanimity of opinion that the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Boston, Oct. 6 to 10, will be the greatest convention of bankers ever held in America, as to importance of program and plans for entertainment by the local committee. The association

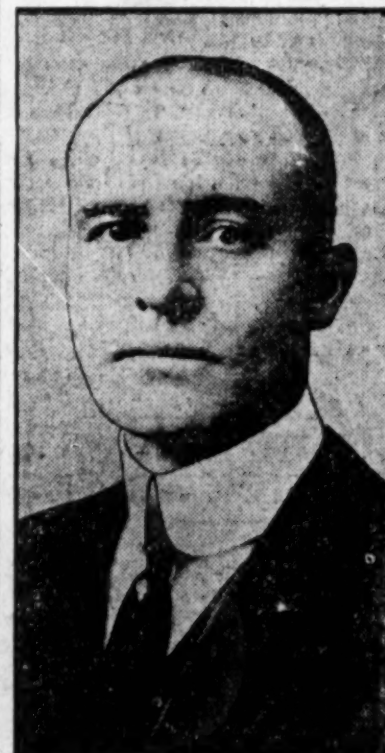


PHILIP STOCKTON  
Member local executive committee, bankers' convention

represents 14,000 banks and trust companies.

The proposed action of the currency commission which officially represents the association in matters of banking and currency legislation will be reported to the convention and be voted upon by the delegates, which will be the best possible opportunity for the banks to express their ideas regarding the currency bill now before Congress. This is believed by the bankers to be the most important financial legislation in 50 years.

Outside of currency legislation, the main theme of the convention will be agricultural development. James J. Hill and George E. Vincent, president of the



DANIEL G. WING  
Member local executive committee, bankers' convention

University of Minnesota, are expected to make the principal addresses.

Though the convention will not formally open until Wednesday, Oct. 8, the entertainment program provided by the Bostonians will begin on Monday morning and will continue each evening of the week until Friday when all day will be given up to entertainment. One hundred automobiles will be provided for the delegates and their families for three-hour sight-seeing excursions from Monday morning until Thursday evening. Signs will be erected all about the historical section of the city describing the various historical events (Continued on page four, column one)

## JURY FAILS TO FIX BLAME IN THE DERRY RIOTS

Revolt Conditions in Northeast Ulster Are Predicted as a Result of Recent Disturbances

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Inquiry which has been held in Derry as to the shooting of one of its citizens during the recent riots has terminated in the inability of the jury to fix the blame on any person. The police imported into the city have been accused of the act and the greatest excitement has been caused in consequence.

It would have been difficult, perhaps, to have added to the political animus manifested before this incident, but the inquiry has succeeded possibly in accentuating even this.

When on Sept. 17 Sir Edward Carson starts at Killeel and Newry the prolonged tour which he will finish on Oct. 4 at Armagh, northeastern Ulster will be in a state almost of revolt, and it is difficult to say what the meetings of the Unionist council in Belfast between Sept. 22 and 30 may produce. It is then that Sir Edward has threatened to set up a new government of Ulster.

## SOCIALISTS AT JENA TO CONSIDER A GENERAL STRIKE

Meeting of Teutons Is to Take Up Also Child Labor and Other Prominent Questions

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Program of the great meeting organized by the German Socialists to be held at Jena has been published.

Amongst the subjects to which attention will principally be drawn are those of the agrarian reform, abolition of compulsory vaccination and the employment of boys and girls in factories.

On the more political side is the question of the organization of a general strike to be put into operation whenever an action of the government shall call for a direct and overwhelming protest of workers.

## JAMES H. HUSTIS TO TAKE HIS NEW HAVEN ROAD POST SEPT. 1

Vice-President of Boston & Albany, Who Will Occupy Similar Position With New Haven, Is Now Preparing Statement on Resignation—Bonds Authorized

James H. Hustis, vice-president of the Boston & Albany railroad, in speaking today of his election by the directors of the New Haven road to the vice-presidency of that system at their special meeting Friday in New Haven, said that he would retain his position with the Boston & Albany until Sept. 1, when, with Howard Elliott, president-elect, he takes up his duties on the New Haven.

Mr. Hustis would say nothing further prefatory to a statement that he is preparing as to his leaving the Boston & Albany. It is, however, well known that his policy of dealing openly with the public while directing the affairs of the New Haven is akin to the stated administrative intent of Mr. Elliott.

Election of Theodore N. Vail to the executive committee of the board of directors at their special meeting Friday is regarded as striving to emphasize the position that he has been filling since he first entered into the matter of selecting a successor to Charles S. Mellen, retiring president of the New Haven. Nothing may have been apparent from the outside, but Mr. Vail, it is said in railroad circles, has been actually occupying the chair of administration of the New Haven since the naming of Mr. Elliott, while Mr. Mellen has been merely giving his services in consultation so as to smooth over the change of management.

This deference to New England guidance of the affairs of its own transportation system is further signified by the election of former Massachusetts Senator W. Murray Crane to the board of directors by the stockholders, who also held a special meeting in New Haven Friday. He succeeds DeVer H. Warner of Bridgeport, Conn., whose resignation was accepted yesterday.

Following a discussion, in which former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford declared that somebody would make a commission of \$1,750,000 on the proposed flotation of \$67,532,400 convertible debenture 6 per cent bonds, stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad approved the issue by a large majority.

The road has filed with the Massachusetts public service commission an application for the approval of the issue.

The election of Mr. Hustis is said to be only a step toward making him president.

Mr. Bulkeley at the stockholders' meeting offered a resolution providing that it first be offered to stockholders. This was ruled out of order, but the text was entered in the minutes.

The proposed issue of convertible debentures will provide for indebtedness of \$40,000,000 maturing Dec. 1, 1913, and \$5,000,000 maturing Feb. 1, 1914. It will also provide funds to complete the electrification between Stamford and New Haven, to purchase new steel passenger-car equipment and other necessary improvements.

## WITHDRAWAL OF HUERTA NOTE CAPITAL REPORT

Persistent Story Circulated That Provisional President Has Re-called Rejection of Mediation Proposals

## PRESIDENT AT GOLF

Message to Be Read to Congress Tuesday, When It Will Appear That the Sentiment of the Country Backs Administration

WASHINGTON—It has been reported persistently that Provisional President Huerta may change the condition of affairs between Mexico and the United States by withdrawing before Tuesday his note of rejection of the Lind proposals.

President Wilson after playing a game of golf today with Dr. Gary Grayson continued to work on the message that he is expected to deliver to Congress next Tuesday.

It was said that the President was inclined to encourage Sr. Huerta's policy of altering his mind over night and that he will not change the tenor of his message unless President Huerta formally and officially withdraws his objection and accepts the proposals sent to him.

The state department has received encouraging news from John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico City, and while its character is not disclosed, officials are evidently inclined to regard it as an indication of a more favorable disposition on the part of President Huerta toward the proposals for peace submitted by Mr. Lind in behalf of this government.

## Sentiment of the Country Is With President Wilson

WASHINGTON—The Mexican situation has changed materially during the present week, with the United States (Continued on page four, column four)



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## Chinese Situation Involved, Declares Leader in London

YUAN SHIH KAI  
IS HIGH-HANDED  
SAYS DIPLOMAT

Idea That Present Disaffection in China Is Due to Conclusion of the Quintuple Loan Declared to Be Generally Scouted

## HOUSE IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In view of the extraordinarily contradictory nature of the news received from China, and the exceptionally involved situation which is known to exist, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained the views of a prominent Chinese diplomat at present in London. This gentleman, who is intimately acquainted with the situation in China, said that in considering the whole question one must clearly distinguish between official views and those which a just consideration of all the facts would lead one to infer.

Officially, he said, it was held that the present revolution in China was really of insignificant dimensions, that it was attributable not to any serious disaffection, but to a carefully worked up opposition to the government by certain disaffected officials—tutuh who had been dismissed by the authorities on various charges, and so forth.

The idea that the present disaffection was due to the conclusion of the quintuple loan was generally scouted, it being pointed out that the national council had sanctioned the loan, and that it was impossible for Yuan Shih Kai to refer the question to the new Parliament, as at the time of his signing the loan agreement a speaker of the house had not yet been elected, and the house was not in a position to do business.

Official View Given  
It was also, he insisted, officially denied that the recent action of the Parliament in refusing to agree to the Russo-Chinese-Mongolian agreement was due to the disapproval of the house of the provisional President's high-handed methods, but to the fact that the terms of the agreement were regarded as too unfavorable to China.

"An official in his official capacity," the Monitor's informant continued, "would tell you that the great mass of the people who followed Sun Yat Sen and his party utterly failed to realize the weakness of China, that they thought they were quite a match for Russia, and recognizing what was the simple fact, that Russia had no right at all to be in Mongolia, they insisted that China should not come to any compromise with her on the question."

"On the subject of the Japanese attitude, again the official view would be that Japan was acting perfectly correctly, and that the rumors that large numbers of Japanese officers were going over to China to place their services at the disposal of the southerners was not true. It would be, he continued, no doubt admitted that there were some, but the matter would not be treated as of serious importance."

"That," the Monitor's informant went on, "is the official view, and in giving it I do not want to pass any judgment in regard to it, but I can give you my own personal opinion, which is the opinion of one who is not specially committed to either side, and from this standpoint I would say that Yuan Shih Kai is undoubtedly acting in the most high-handed manner."

He has also from the first done his best to discredit Sun Yat Sen and his followers. These men, who have practically done what has been done in China, who made the revolution possible, have

again and again submitted their views to the provisional President only to have them treated with contempt. They were never invited to confer on the matter, but their proposals were handed on to an antagonistic press which uniformly held them up to ridicule. It cannot be denied for a moment that the opinions of Sun Yat Sen and many of his colleagues are deserving of the most careful consideration, and this is just what has never been accorded to them.

## Opposition Explained

"The opposition of Yuan Shih Kai," the Monitor's informant continued, "is largely due to the belief which has got abroad and which the foreign legations have done much to foster, that the government of China must of necessity be vested in one man, and must be to a certain extent autocratic. Starting from this assumption the opinion has got abroad that Yuan Shih Kai is the only man for this position. He is, as has been pointed out in your paper, a man who is a persona grata with all the foreign ministers, and he has from the first had their support. But you may take it from me that if the legations at Peking were to commence tomorrow to declare that Yuan Shih Kai was not the one man, and that somebody else was, that somebody else would very quickly be placed in the position at present occupied by the provisional President."

Going on to speak of the Chinese Parliament, the Monitor's informant declared that there could be no question that it was at present a quite irresponsible assembly. The regulations for the elections to the Assembly were excellent, but, as you may imagine, in a country the size of China it was impossible to carry them out.

The National Assembly cannot be said to really represent the people, but then what first Parliament ever did represent the people of any country? Many of their methods are distinctly childish. If they do not want to discuss a thing they stay away, and if on any question any large section of the Assembly are thwarted they simply prevent a settlement by absenting themselves from the House, and thus preventing a quorum, without which business cannot be carried on.

Asked if, in spite of this irresponsibility, there was not discernible a distinct policy of opposition to Yuan Shih Kai's high-handed methods, our informant said that was true, but that it was mainly, though not altogether, a personal matter, and that it had only taken definite shape and an aggressive form since the assassination of Sung Chiao men, which was largely attributed in the popular estimation to the direct action of the cabinet.

"As you will remember," he said, "when the court of Shanghai was inquiring into this crime they summoned the premier, Chau Ping-Chun to give evidence, but he steadily refused to appear, and he was backed up in his refusal by Yuan Shih Kai and the cabinet. This constituted, of course, a flouting of the authority of the court, and has been resented at every turn by the National Assembly since."

AUSTRALIA WILL  
DISCONTINUE THE  
KANGAROO STAMP

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Agar Wynne, the new postmaster-general, recently decided to abolish the kangaroo postage stamp, which was adopted by the Fisher government. Mr. Wynne considers that the kangaroo stamp is ridiculous and tends to make Australia look absurd.

In place of the kangaroo he will substitute the design which secured the first prize in the competition of two or three years ago when Mr. Thomas was in charge of the postoffice. The prize winner was Herman Altman of St. Kilda road, Melbourne, who received £1,000 for his design. The new stamps will have a bust of the King in the center flanked by a figure of a kangaroo on one side and of an emu on the other. Above the King's head is the word Australia surmounted by a crown.

Above the word Australia and on either side of the crown are the coats of arms of the Australian states. Below the bust of the King is the word postage. The value of the stamp is indicated at the base in words and figures. It has been decided to print the new design first of all on the penny stamp and will then be extended to other values. The present stock of kangaroo stamps will be finished before the issue of the new design and instructions have been given for the work to be put in hand at once.

## BERLIN UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Exterior of home of institution founded by King Frederick William III.

U. S. AMBASSADOR  
TO GERMANY FINDS  
RESIDENCE PUZZLE

J. W. Gerard to Take Up With President Wilson Question of Suitable Dwelling at Berlin

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The newly appointed American ambassador, J. W. Gerard, has arrived in Berlin, accompanied by Mrs. Gerard and his sister-in-law, Countess Sigary, taking up his quarters at the Esplanade. Mr. Gerard's visit to the scene of his future labor was chiefly of a domestic character; it was, in fact, connected with an ambassadorial dwelling.

This question has caused American ambassadors in Berlin difficulties before Mr. Gerard's time, it being generally conceded that the United States budget does not make sufficient provisions for worthy representation of such an important post.

This is also Mr. Gerard's opinion, according to an interview he granted to a German press man. He said that he shared the view of his compatriots in considering Berlin to be the most important diplomatic post with regard to America, and he was proud to be selected as his country's representative here.

On the other hand he did not attempt to conceal that there were difficulties in the way. His government wished him to live in a very simple style, while Mr. Gerard looked upon it as his duty to at least keep pace with the representatives of other nations. He would put the case before the President immediately upon his return to America, Mr. Gerard said, and he trusted a compromise might be effected. He hoped to return to Berlin as ambassador at the end of September. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard have already left for Washington.

FRONTIER REPORTS  
ARE EXAGGERATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Franco-German incidents have become almost a necessity with the population of the frontier. If none occur they manufacture them. Recently a report was circulated and appeared in the German press that a German workman employed at Lunville had gone to Kiel to carry out his military service, leaving his family in the former town. During his absence, the report stated, his house was ransacked and his wife and children compelled to leave Lunville. On an official inquiry being instituted by the French authorities it was proved that the report was a mere fabrication.

METALLURGISTS  
MEET IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The international congress of the metallurgical industry is being held in Berlin. It is the first time that the congress has been held in the German capital.

The membership of the federations reaches 1,100,000 distributed throughout 20 different countries. The French federation, which consists of 30,500 members, is represented by three delegates,

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Ger.—The annual commemoration of Friedrich Wilhelm the Third's birthday was observed with customary ceremony at the Berlin University, which was founded by that monarch. The large hall was crowded to overflowing, the war minister, the burgomaster, Dr. Reike, the whole staff of professors and many specially invited guests being present.

Round the platform stood the "corps" students in full uniform, from which the rector, Count Baudissin, in his picturesque scarlet robes, delivered a short address. His subject was "Nationalism and Universalism," the combination of which he considered to be the noblest task of the German universities.

At the close of the address, which was much applauded, the rector announced the result of the annual competitions for the royal prizes. One of these was gained by a girl student named Clara Strack, whose essay was pronounced by the philosophical faculty as worthy of the highest commendation.

The year of office of Count Baudissin has been marked by an unusual, if not unprecedented act, which has never less met with the approval of all thinking persons. The rector has caused 240 names to be erased from the university lists in consequence of those students having failed to put in an appearance at the lectures during the summer term.

The retiring rector has taken his duties very seriously, and has done a good deal in many ways to improve conditions at his university. The expelled undergraduates comprise many nationalities, but the majority are Germans.

NEED OF CHINESE  
CURRENCY REFORM  
SHOWN BY REPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—Further evidence of the necessity for a complete reorganization of the Chinese currency is afforded by the latest notes, from the Anhui province.

It appears that the Tutuh of Anhui province recently memorialized the government, urging that it should issue instructions to the provinces to accept and make general use of the notes issued by the Bank of China in Anhui. The acting minister of finance has, however, replied to the effect that such privileges pertain to the central authority, and it would be unreasonable to ask the whole country to use notes issued in one particular province.

Commenting on this application the China Republic remarks that the action of the Tutuh of Anhui indicates that large numbers of the notes of the Bank of China have been issued in Anhui, and that for some reason unstated they are being accepted in business circles only at such a heavy discount that financial difficulties have arisen which are causing widespread anxiety.

FRENCH AVIATOR  
SETS NEW RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—The French aviator Guilbert has established a new record for a single day's flight, having flown from the Villacoublay aerodrome across the Pyrenees to Pejabo on the Portuguese frontier, a distance of 1040 miles.

TURKISH RULE  
IN MUHAMMADEN  
TERRITORY URGED

Disapproval of Proposed Action of Powers in Compelling Adrianople Abandonment Is Told

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A meeting was held at the Caxton hall by Muhammadans and sympathizers with Turkey to express disapproval of the proposed action of the powers in coercing Turkey to once more abandon Adrianople.

The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., who was in the chair, said that England's policy should be guided by the fact that Turkey was an old ally, that millions of the co-religionists of Turkey were our fellow subjects, and that this country had always taken a very prominent interest in the cause of humanity. It should be remembered that Adrianople was to the Turks what Oxford and Gibraltar were to the English.

C. F. Ryder moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the Turkish empire, protesting against the massacre of Muhammadans by Bulgarians, and appealing to the foreign secretary to use his influence to see that the same principle was applied to the Turkish occupation of Thrace as that which was being applied to the Balkan occupation of Macedonia, so that the territories at present occupied by the Turks and whose inhabitants were preeminently Muhammadan, should remain under Turkish rule.

Lord Newton said that he considered the Turks' case for retaining possession of Adrianople was undeniable, for now in the Balkans they have arrived at that stage when all those who had been engaged in the war were determined to get whatever they could. And if all division of territory was to be settled on ethnological principles, then again the argument was all for the Turks, because the population of the Adrianople district was certainly far more Muhammadan than it was anything else.

But as to the policy of holding fast to Adrianople, he said he had some doubt himself whether it would be wise on the part of Turkey to stake everything upon it. What Turkey required most at the present time was peace, and the importance of Adrianople might well be overrated.

NEW AUSTRALIAN  
NOTES ARE ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—As yet there is no great demand for the 10 shilling notes introduced by the federal government. Of 200,000 which have been printed by the federal note printer, only 28,718 have been put into circulation. The larger notes will be issued as the old notes wear out, and it will be some considerable time before the new federal notes will come into general circulation.

## BELFAST TO BUILD WHARVES

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELFAST, Ireland—The Belfast harbor board have recently approved a scheme for providing additional fitting out wharves for shipbuilding at a cost of over £70,000.

NEW ZEALAND NAVAL DEFENCE  
PLANS TO GO TO PARLIAMENT

Minister Discusses Situation in Presenting Budget Which Shows Large Increase in Revenue—Self-Reliance and Less Dependence on Borrowing Is Advocated

(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In presenting the New Zealand budget to Parliament, Col. the Hon. S. Allen, minister of finance, education and defense, showed that the revenue for the past year amounted to £11,734,000, being an increase of £701,000. The expenditure amounted to £11,082,000.

The balance, after transferring £750,000 to public works purposes, and £709,000 to the estimates for the current year, was: Revenue, £11,789,000; expenditure, £11,670,000. A comparison of the general financial position on June 30 with that on the corresponding date of the previous year showed a marked improvement as a result of the year's operations.

Referring to naval policy, Colonel Allen stated that the results of the conference of the committee of imperial defense were incomplete and would be continued by correspondence. So soon as the details were settled, the government would submit to Parliament a policy which would recognize the full necessity of one control for imperial purposes, and would throw upon the New Zealand Parliament more direct responsibility for naval defense, would give the people of the Dominion a more definite interest in defense matters, and afford them a better opportunity for service.

Concluding, Colonel Allen summarized the general policy of the government as providing for the progressive development of the Dominion's resources, but he again urged the necessity of more self-reliance and less dependence on borrowing.

CHINA METHODS  
DELAY DRAFTING  
OF CONSTITUTION

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—A striking illustration of Chinese methods, even on the part of those who have enjoyed a western education, is furnished by the manner in which the committee of thirty members of the Senate and the House of Representatives in China have commenced their work of drafting the constitution.

At the first sitting some member made the brilliant proposal that the pens, paper and other things which they were about to use in their labors should be preserved as national heirlooms, to be treasured by future generations. This was agreed to with manifest approbation. Then a sub-committee was appointed to select a proper meeting-place, and when the full committee met again to hear the recommendations of the sub-committee, they could not agree.

After passing a resolution approving of one locality, they changed their minds and instructed the sub-committee to make further investigations. This means a further delay, and it would not occasion surprise if the committee found the task beyond their abilities.

GREAT FLIGHTS  
MADE IN SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Montrose aviators, who have been at camp in Ayrshire for the maneuvers, recently came north, and in the course of their flights the pilots attained remarkable altitudes.

Lieutenant Waldron, accompanied by a passenger, rose to a height of 10,800 feet, a record altitude, if not for the R. F. C., at least for the Montrose squadron. Captain Longcroft with Lieutenant Martyn, soared to a height of 8,000 feet, while Captain Becke, carrying a passenger, reached a height of 7,500 feet.

ARTISTS TRY FOR  
MELBOURNE PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In a competition for the purpose of securing a reproduction in oils of the Federal capital site prior to the erection of the city, five paintings have been submitted to the commonwealth historical memorials committee.

Three other paintings will be forwarded for the competition and the best of the works will be purchased by the commonwealth for £250.

MULAI HAFID IS  
TO VISIT PALACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAIRO, Egypt—Mulai Hafid has passed through Cairo on his way to Alexandria, where he is taking boat to Syria. Following on his travels through Italy and Egypt he will visit Beyrouth and Damascus and will then proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. From there he will go to Tangier, where he is building himself a palace.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS  
(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Extensive repairs are to be carried out in the near future at the Louvre, the Pantheon, and the palace of Versailles.

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## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.  
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary," 8:15.  
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:15.

**NEW YORK**  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter,"  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"  
ELTING—"Within the Law,"  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard,"  
LONGACRE—"The Silver Wedding,"  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe!"

**CHICAGO**  
CORT—"Elmer of Youth,"  
GRAND—"The Tok Man of Oz,"  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville,  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."



# Increase in Railway Receipts Assures India of Surplus

## PLAN FOR STATE BANK REVIVED IN INDIAN BUDGET

Under Secretary in House of Commons Speech Says Time Has Come for Reconsideration of Proposal Made Recently

## EDUCATION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—Quite in accordance with precedent there was only a very thin House to listen to the Indian Budget statement by the under secretary of state in the House of Commons recently. Mr. Montagu in commencing his speech, which was subsequently described by the leader of the opposition as "more than interesting from beginning to end," alluded to his recent tour through India, and said that it had greatly assisted him in his share in the administration of India, and he hoped that it would assist the department.

A remarkable feature, Mr. Montagu went on, of this year's budget was that this would be the first year when practically no receipts could be expected from the Indo-Chinese opium trade. Sooner or later they would have to face that loss, but it was a remarkable fact that in spite of the tremendous falling off in the revenue on opium during the past year, they were able to estimate for a surplus of nearly one and a half millions, this position having been secured by the remarkable increase in railway receipts.

## Bank Proposal Taken Up

Turning to the question of a state bank, which has been considered for some time in connection with India, Mr. Montagu said that the secretary of state was of opinion, that the time had now come for the reconsideration of the proposals for the establishment of such a bank. It would act as custodian for a large part of the government balances, manage the paper currency, and take part in the sale of drafts on India for meeting the secretary of state's requirements. He would welcome the consideration of such a scheme by the recently appointed royal commission, as he thought it clearly came within its terms of reference.

Leaving finance, Mr. Montagu came to the question of general administration, and in this connection said that he desired to say a word about the army, a subject which would play a part in the budgets of the future. As the House was aware, a committee had been sitting to consider the question of the military defenses of India.

The report was a confidential document, but in order to dispose of hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other, he wanted to state one general conclusion—that the expert committee had proved that although we might possibly get a better army for the same money we were now spending, there was, he feared, no chance of any reduction in expense, either on the British army in India or on the Indian army. The most interesting new feature in the army expenses for this year was the amount set aside for the formation of a central flying school. The school would be situated at Sitapur.

## Foreign Situation

In regard to foreign affairs, Mr. Montagu had little to say. The question of Tibet, he pointed out, Lord Morley had made the subject of a statement only quite recently. At that moment the government of India had invited the Tibetan and Chinese governments to send representatives to Simla, to confer on the subject of Tibet's future relation to China. All that the British government desired was to preserve peaceful relations between neighboring states, and to see that order was maintained on the Indian frontier from Kashmir to Burma.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu said that the question of the native states was likely to grow larger in the consideration of Indian affairs. However marked, he said, was the influence of western education in India generally, nowhere was it more markedly to be seen than in the native states. And as a consequence of this the last 20 years had seen a great development in all the affairs of the states, in finance and administration, in railways, irrigation, and education.

In view of this fact the Indian government, realizing that it was quite impossible for one man to cope satisfactorily with the affairs of these states, now proposed that a separate secretary should be appointed for the affairs of the native states. He would bear the title of political secretary. The change would be brought about at very little cost, and would, he was quite sure, be acceptable to the chiefs, as tending to the quicker discharge of business, and to a more thorough and more personal representation of their problems to the viceroy.

## Relations Discussed

Coming to British India, Mr. Montagu said that he would like to speak specially on the relations which existed between the religions and races of India. One of the outstanding causes of trouble between Mussulmen and Hindu was the special representation of Mussulmen on the legislative and municipal bodies. Another was the difficulty of obtaining a fair share of government employment. The government was committed to this

special representation and an agreement between Hindus and Mussulmen would be needed to remove it. Such an agreement would be very welcome.

He thought that Mussulmen now realized that they had too long neglected the educational opportunities which the government offered to them, as freely as to Hindus, and there had been during the last few years a great increase in the attendance of Muhammadan children at the elementary schools. The government was making arrangements for scholarships, and there was a scheme for a Muhammadan university at Dacca.

On the subject of law and order, Mr. Montagu said that, generally speaking, peace reigned in India. There were, however, disquieting factors in Bengal. There had been many cases of dacoity. The permanent problem was the cure of the conditions which made these crimes possible, by the development of the industrial resources of the province, and the improvement of education on lines which would enable young men to earn their living, instead of turning out educational failures. In the meantime it was plainly the duty of the state to protect the law-abiding.

As regards the question of the share of India in the administration "we are," Mr. Montagu said, "pledged to advance. We mean to advance, but we must do it steadily. We ask patience from the progressive section of the Indian community."

It was not, he urged, a question of new regulations or carefully balanced proportions, but a real determination to act up to the underlying spirit. His last word was a plea for devotion, not necessarily by a redistribution of duties and powers, but by the liberty to exercise a wise discretion in the use of duties and powers as they now were. In conclusion, Mr. Montagu entered an earnest plea for some just recognition of the public servants of India, to whose loyalty and unsparing services so much was due.

## BOOK INSPECTION OFFER IN SILVER CHARGES DECLINED

Samuel Montagu & Company Offer to Submit Their Ledgers to Officials for Examination

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in consequence of whose dealings in silver for the Indian government, Sir Samuel Montagu was deprived of his seat in Whitehall, have addressed a letter to the chief government whip, in which they state that in their letter to the India office, dated Nov. 13, 1912, they offered to submit their books to any one the office might choose, for examination in the presence of the chairman of their finance committee.

Messrs. Montagu further state that they took the earliest opportunity of submitting themselves to cross-examination during several hours before the select committee, and that since that time they had lost no opportunity of inviting the fullest possible investigation.

In spite of this they complain that rumors were set on foot and repeated in the House, that they had made large profits through jobbing in silver on their own account, a charge which was wholly unfounded, and that when, in consequence of these rumors, they offered to submit their private ledgers to Bonar Law and Lord Edmond Talbot for examination, the offers, they understood, were declined.

Messrs. Montagu then go on to say that in their opinion they have gone as far as can fairly be asked of them, having regard to their obligations to their clients. As far as the indemnity bill is concerned, they say in conclusion, Sir Stewart Samuel must leave himself in the hands of the House. If, however, there is to be official opposition his authority is had for saying that, while thanking the government for their intentions, he would prefer that the bill should be withdrawn.

## AUSTRALIA ENDS FISCAL YEAR WITH RECORD REVENUE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Australian financial year ended on June 30, and the Victorian state closed the year with a record revenue of £10,075,555, an increase of £138,893 over the figures for the previous year. The railway returns for the year are somewhat less than in 1911-12, but the revenue from excise and from land tax and income tax shows substantial increase under each of these heads. When all outstanding accounts have been included, it is expected that the revenue and expenditure for the year will just about balance. Commenting on the state receipts for the year, the acting treasurer, Sir Alexander Peacock, said the outlook for the coming season was most hopeful, and the development of the state would continue to be the chief care of the government.

## FRENCH OFFICERS GUESTS OF CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The French military mission under General Joffre assisted at the review of the garrison of St. Petersburg held by the czar. Following on the review the French officers lunched with his majesty. A gala military spectacle was afterward held which was attended by the court, the French mission and the Russian deputation.

## PRIME MINISTER ABSENT AS CLERGYMEN CALL TO PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Notwithstanding Mr. Asquith's refusal to receive a deputation of clergymen in reference to the cat and mouse act, a number met at the rooms of the National Political League, in St. James street, and from there proceeded to Downing street, bent on making their protest against the act.

A letter had been sent previously to the prime minister stating that "a number of clergymen considered it their plain duty to see him."

In reply, Mr. Asquith's private secretary wrote that if the members of the deputation wished to convey their views to the prime minister, he, the private secretary, would be happy to receive two or three representatives, adding that it would not be possible to sanction the entrance of more than 10 members of the deputation to Downing street.

While the clergymen were at the rooms of the National Political League, the Rev. Lewis F. Donaldson said that if more time had been available large numbers of the clergy would have been with them, as during a short canvas, no less than 150 sympathizers had sent in their names. After reading the letter which was to be handed to Mr. Asquith's secretary, the deputation left for Downing street. On arriving at the Whitehall end of the street, they found the way barred by a cordon of police, whose ranks opened only to admit the favored 10, whilst close by in the quadrangle off Downing street, a strong force of constables, in all about 200, were held in reserve in case of a disturbance. Only three clergymen were allowed to enter the house.

After hearing from the private secretary that the prime minister had already left for the House of Commons, the deputation returned to their friends outside. The letter left for Mr. Asquith protested against "this cruel and unprecedented procedure in the name of law. As citizens, we regard this act as the most illiberal and unjust of our generation; as Christians we deplore the substitution of coercion for the doing of justice."

The memorialists expressed the opinion that they only represented the rapidly growing feeling of the nation against "this cruel act of Parliament, and against the assumption that those against whom its provisions are directed are guilty to the criminal classes." The present impasse, they declared, had been arrived at, not by the action of the women concerned, who were the victims of the act, but by the blameworthy part the government had assumed in refusing to do justice to women.

Outside, the members of the deputation did not hesitate to express their disappointment that Mr. Asquith had not received them in person, the more so as the composition of their deputation was of such an unusual character.

## GENERAL LYAUTEY VISITS MARAKESH

(Special to the Monitor)  
MARAKESH, Morocco.—An enthusiastic welcome awaited General Lyautey and Mme. Lyautey on the occasion of their recent visit to Marakesh. M. Granzon, the French vice-consul, assured the general, in the name of the colonists, of their perfect loyalty and of their devotion to the work they had undertaken.

The sultan, Moulay Youssef, gave a banquet in honor of the distinguished visitors. A review of the garrison also took place, as well as a reception of the foreign consuls, who were introduced by M. Granzon.

## EDINBURGH CONTINUATION CLASSES PLAN IMPROVEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The report of David McNally, organizer of continuation classes in Edinburgh, has just been issued. It shows that for the first time after seven successive increases there is a decrease in the enrolments for session 1912-13.

This falling off is partly accounted for by emigration; but Mr. McNally's figures reveal the fact that in spite of efforts made by the board, employers, trade unions, and voluntary workers, there are at present 5590 young people between the years of 14 and 17 who are wholly free from regular and systematic educational assistance.

The report proposes that this difficulty can only be met by members of sectional committees personally visiting the parents of these children. The board have a complete and excellent system of advertising the classes by means of bills and circulars, propaganda work and the cooperation of all known business, industrial and social agencies. Inability to pay the fee could never keep any child from taking continuation classes because the case of every needy pupil is investigated and the fee remitted when necessary.

The report proceeds to point out that the present system of grants to continuation classes is very unsatisfactory and that many drastic changes are necessary if progressive school boards are to have reasonable hope of recovering three fourths of their annual recognized expenditure. By the present arrangement boards which have failed to provide adequate equipment for the classes and just remuneration for the teachers benefit most.

Mr. McNally proposes that the following changes be considered: (1) That managers be paid by the department three fourths of the recognized and approved annual expenditure on their continuation classes, provided that H. M. inspectors certify staffing, accommodation and equipment to be adequate. (2) That the rate of grant for the first year of Division III. courses be not less than 5d. per hour. (3) That as the instruction in physical exercises and vocal music is necessary to the attainment of the objects of after-school instruction, as stated in Circular 428, the attendance at classes in these subjects of pupils who are taking classes in another division as well be paid at the rate of 2½d. per hour instead of 1½d. per hour as at present.

At Tynecastle school 18 workshops,



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
THE REV. LEWIS F. DONALDSON

pointment that Mr. Asquith had not received them in person, the more so as the composition of their deputation was of such an unusual character.

The assistance of the police was not necessary to disperse the people who had assembled to greet the clergymen, and gave them a hearty welcome, and watched the proceedings from the entrance to Downing street with great interest. The deputation having disposed of the business of the day, departed in the direction of the Houses of Parliament. Later they partook of tea upon the terrace with sundry members of the House of Commons.

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## RURAL CREDIT INVESTIGATORS IN EUROPE PRAISED

Methods of United States Commission and Interest Shown by Members Are Complimented in London Morning Post

## PLUNKETT IDEA LIKED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—An appreciation of the manner of inquiry of the American commission on agricultural credit and cooperation appeared in the Morning Post shortly after the departure of the commissioners for America.

The article, which was signed "Patrick Perterras," spoke in admiration of the unflinching interest and keenness which the commissioners showed at every point of their investigations; investigations carried out with the determination of arriving at the root of everything bearing on their subject.

The regard which the Americans showed for the principle of their subject rather than with the mere working out of details was most apparent. The mastery of ideas underlying credit and cooperation was their goal. "They seemed to regard the expeditions to centers of cooperative activity chiefly as opportunities of meeting cooperators who could strengthen their grip of first principles," to quote the actual words of the special article.

## Irish Method Pleased

The philosophy of rural development the commissioners found most satisfactorily developed in the Irish methods of giving new life to rural existence. Again, to literally quote Peter Perterras, "the success which has attended Sir Horace Plunkett's efforts is in a great measure due to his having realized that the rural backwardness of which Ireland affords an example, and which peculiarly affects all English-speaking countries, is due to other causes as well as to the poor economic reward which agriculture brings to those who depend upon it."

"It may fairly be said that the low wages of the agricultural laborer and the farmer's narrow margin of profit are results rather than the causes of the evil. The evil is discontent with the life of the country, and this discontent has arisen because that life, in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in the great dominions of the empire alike, does not satisfy the intellectual and spiritual needs of men and women. Humanity abhors a spiritual and an intellectual vacuum almost as much as a vacuum in the pocket."

## Cooperation Sought

Cooperation as a means of curing this condition and the method by which it should be applied was what the commissioners came to grasp, and they did so with the knowledge that the key of the problem lay in the "attitude of mind necessary to give motive force to cooperative institutions and the qualities of character needed in the organizers of cooperation."

Another section of the matter which obtained their deep consideration was the delimitation of the spheres of the state and of voluntary effort in agricultural development. This aspect of the work of cooperation has been the subject of much discussion, but it is the conviction of every cooperator that state interference in cooperation means the defeat of its object, since self-government is an essential of cooperation. The American accepted this without question, their anxiety on this subject being merely to master every argument which might be brought to bear on the question.

As the result of their inquiry the commissioners have adopted as the basis of their recommendations to the United States government the "Irish idea" of agricultural development with which the name of Sir Horace Plunkett is universally associated.

## POLITICS ARE SAID TO BE BACK OF THE BARCELONA STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MADRID, Spain.—The course of events in Barcelona seems to point to the political nature of the strike which has been declared under the pretense of obtaining better economic conditions for the workers.

The proposal made by the minister of the interior that hours of work in all the cotton manufactories should be reduced, which obtained the consent of the employers, has been categorically refused by the strikers. They demand the immediate grant of all their demands as well as the release of their comrades arrested during the strike.

The attitude of the strikers has convinced the government that the strike is being engineered entirely by the anarchists and syndicalists, and they have consequently caused to be arrested all the members of the committee of the working federation. The general strike has not so far been declared.

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## TURKISH SUPREMACY SEEN IN PROPOSED ALBANIA AUTONOMY

French Writer Says People of Country Lack Every Characteristic Which Forms Nationality and Are Divided Into Two Sections, Christian and Muhammadan

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The Temps Albanian letter in a recent issue of the paper puts the demand made by Albania for autonomous government in a new light. M. de Jessen, the writer of the letter, in May and June of this year visited Durazzo, Kavalla, Vallahia, Berat, Elbasan and the Lake of Ohrida.

He took every opportunity in the course of his journey to come into touch with the population, from Essad Pasha, the members of the provisory government, the orthodox archbishops and the Catholic clergy to the little Christian shopkeepers and the Muhammadan villagers.

From this intercourse he gained the conviction that there is no people in Albania aspiring either to autonomy or to independence; further, that it may be said that there is no such thing as an Albanian people. An Albanian race inhabits Albania, but it lacks every characteristic which forms nationality.

Albania, says M. de Jessen, has no real language of its own, no historical traditions, no literature. The country is divided into two great sections, the Christian and the Muhammadan, and between them is an impassable gulf. They have but one point in common, and that is their dislike of the feudal system of the beyrs from which they both suffer, and which may be termed the only national institution of the country.

The Muhammadans, who are in a majority in the country, have no doubt but that Turkish supremacy will be restored. The efforts which M. de Jessen made to explain to them the meaning of autonomy and independence met with no success. He spoke to them of the possible

## MAYOR PROTESTS TOUTING BY GUIDES

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—Much amusement has been caused by the situation created by the efforts of the mayor of Saint Michel to prevent touting by the guides at the Mont Saint Michel. The mayor contends that what is not allowed to the tradespeople of the place should not be allowed to any other individuals.

The mayor's fight for fairness has brought him into collision with the ministry of fine arts whose employees the guides are. In accordance with the mayor's instructions summonses were issued by the police on all guides who served to be offering their services to visitors, but the guides, confident in their position of state servants, refused to attend the police court when summoned. The denouement of the comedy is still to come.

## DR. JOHNSON HOUSE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Yet another item will shortly be added to the already long list of interesting places in London, for alterations to Dr. Johnson's house in Gough square are now in progress, preparatory to its being opened as a Johnson museum.

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# Withdrawal of Huerta Note Reported

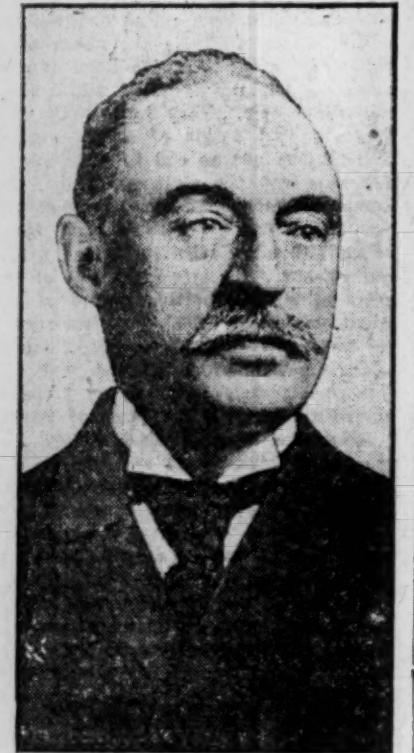
## CITY TO GREET THE BANKERS OF THE COUNTRY

(Continued from page one)

that took place and also guides will be provided.

One of the largest events of the convention will be the carnival and water fete given Monday evening on the Charles river basin. The whole esplanade and basin will be specially illuminated for the occasion and it is expected that the river will be crowded with all sorts of water craft from motor boats to a torpedo boat destroyer. Five New England bands will give concerts and lead the singing of familiar songs. Besides choral societies have been asked to give concerts on the esplanade.

Opening of the thirty-second Symphony season of the Symphony orchestra, led by Dr. Karl Muck, will give a special



THOMAS P. BEAL  
Chairman local executive committee, bankers' convention

concert for the bankers Oct. 9. Preceding it during the week Symphony hall is the place where the grand reception will be held. A buffet supper will be given in Horticultural hall, and between the two buildings a canopy will be stretched, closing off the traffic on Massachusetts avenue for the evening. It is expected that the reception will be one of the most brilliant social events ever held in New England.

On Wednesday evening meetings with historical programs will be held in the oldest churches and in Faneuil hall. Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will deliver an address at Faneuil hall on the historic value of the "Cradle of Liberty." Preceding the meeting, the First Corps of Cadets orchestra and the Weber-Male quartet will give a concert and lead the gathering in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Other places of meeting will be in the Old South Meeting House, Kings chapel and Christ church, the bells of which will be rung in changes by the guild of English bell-ringers.

Three excursion steamers have been obtained to take the convention visitors on the tour of the harbor Friday morning. Paragon Park at Nantasket Beach will be preempted by the bankers for the day, and they will have a New England clam bake.

Beginning Oct. 6 there will be committee and executive council meetings. Symphony hall will house the convention on Wednesday and Thursday. The presiding officer will be first vice-president Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines. The meetings of the sections will be presided over by the following section presidents: Wm. C. Poillon, vice-president Bankers Trust Company, New York City, president Trust Company section; R. C. Stephenson, vice-president St. Joseph County Savings Bank, South Bend, president Savings Bank section; Ralph Van Vechten, vice-president Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, president clearing house section; Bryon W. Moser, St. Louis, Union Trust Company, St. Louis, president American Institute of Banking section; and W. C. Macfadden, secretary North Dakota Bankers' Association, Fargo, president State Secretaries section.

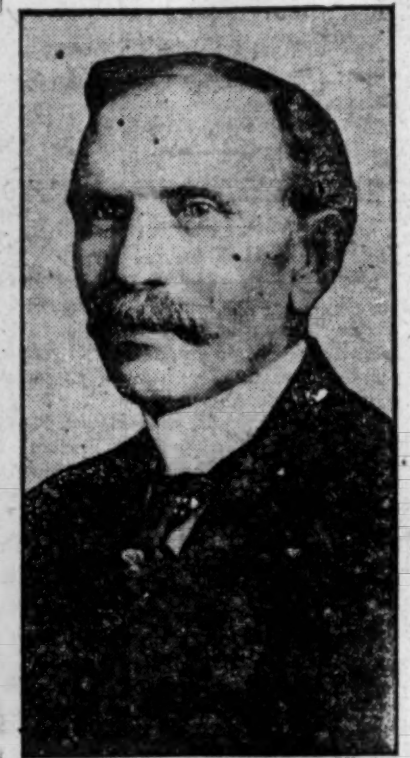
Details of the Boston entertainment are under the supervision of an executive committee of the following well-known bankers: T. P. Beal, president, Second National Bank; chairman, A. L. Ripley, vice-president, Merchants National Bank; W. A. Gaston, president, National Shawmut Bank; D. G. Wing, president, First National Bank; Philip Stockton, president, Old Colony Trust Company; Allan Forbes, president, State Street Trust Company; W. R. Evans, president, Five Cents Savings Bank; and H. L. Ayer, secretary.

Henry J. Nichols, Swift & Co., catering; Randolph C. Grew, city clubs; Herbert Jacques, Country Club; G. W. Hyde, First National Bank, decoration; Storer Ware, Bond & Goodwin, excursion; Frank H. Wright, Second National Bank, hall; Gaspar G. Bacon, Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, Harvard; C. H. Wiggins, Merchants National Bank, historical and church;

R. H. Bean, National Union Bank, information; Edmund Billings, Paul Revere Trust Company, industrial; Arthur Adams, New England Trust Company, music; F. C. Waite, Merchants National Bank, police; Charles W. Cole, Old Colony Trust Company, theater; and M. C. Brush, Boston Elevated Railway Company, transportation.



WILLIAM A. GASTON  
Member local executive committee, bankers' convention



HARRY L. AYER  
Secretary local executive committee, bankers' convention

## VOTE ON FREE WOOL DUE IN SENATE TODAY

Republicans Resume Opposition to Democratic Reductions at the Conclusion of Which Action on Schedule K Looked For

### IMPORTERS MAY SAVE

WASHINGTON—A vote on free wool is expected in the Senate today following the close of arguments against free raw wool by Republicans.

Amendments to the tariff bill were offered by Senator Brandegee today to place ivory tusks on the free list; to place a duty of 45 per cent on engraved rollers, mills and dies used in printing and embossing; to include brass wares with unclassified iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc and aluminum articles at 20 per cent ad valorem; and to raise the duty on needles from 20 to 25 per cent.

Opposition to radical reductions in woolen manufactures proposed in the tariff bill was carried on by the Republicans all day Friday and was resumed today.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Penrose of Pennsylvania addressed the Senate for six hours Friday, the former characterizing the proposed bill as "tariff-for-politics-only instead of for revenue only," and the latter asserting that the woolen schedule as prepared by the majority was "distinctly against America and for Europe."

In the midst of the day's discussion Senator La Follette of Wisconsin introduced the third minority substitute for the woolen schedule, the others having been proposed by Senators Penrose and Smoot.

Senator La Follette's proposal was distinguished chiefly by its rate of 15 per cent ad valorem on first grade raw wool, a rate originally proposed by Democrats of the House ways and means committee.

"From the British standpoint," said Senator Penrose, of the Democratic woolen schedule, "this bill is almost too good to be believed. It actually makes many rates of duty much lower and more favorable to British interests than the New York imports representing the foreign manufacturers dared to ask for."

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island criticized the action of the finance committee majority in reducing the House rate of 15 per cent on combed wool or tops to 5 per cent, a rate which the Republican leaders said they had reason to believe would be changed to 10 per cent when the bill reached conference. The Rhode Island senator asserted that the domestic cost of converting raw wool into combed tops was nearly twice as much as the foreign cost.

"Talk about free wool," said Senator Lippitt, "a 5 per cent duty on tops is worse, it is a bounty as far as foreign wool tops are concerned."

Responding to a recent resolution by Senator Sutherland, Secretary McAdoo estimated that importers having merchandise in American warehouses under bond awaiting the new tariff rates would save about \$10,000,000.

HARRY K. THAW HAS CHOICE  
SHERBROOKE, Que.—Harry K. Thaw was told today he could decide whether he should go into Vermont or stay in Canada. His lawyers will not decide for him. He will not make any decision before Monday.

## INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES OUT OF BILL

Amendment to Currency Measure Proposed by Insurgents Is Referred to the Next Session

### PASSAGE PREDICTED

WASHINGTON—The question of interlocking directorates is now out of the currency bill and will be handled as separate legislation at the next session.

The House Democratic caucus on Friday defeated proposed insurgent amendments that would have prohibited interlocking directorates in national or state banks incorporated under the proposed new law.

This action followed the reading of a letter from Secretary Bryan addressed to Carter Glass, chairman of the currency committee, approving the bill as it stands.

It declared President Wilson had recognized fundamental rights of popular control in his publications. He asserted that the plank of the Democratic platform against interlocking directorates was aimed chiefly at trusts, and he urged Democrats to "stand by the President" and not to load down the currency bill with any amendments that might endanger its early passage.

A resolution by Representative Underwood, adopted by a vote of 130 to 60, referred the entire subject to the Democratic members of the judiciary committee of the House, and directed them to bring in a bill at the next session of Congress that would prevent interlocking directorates of all kinds.

Administration leaders say the large vote that supported the Underwood motion and the hearty approval that greeted Secretary Bryan's endorsement of the bill, assures the approval of the complete Glass bill with but little change. There remain several important amendments to be considered, but it is declared that the only important modification will be a change to make it clear that agricultural paper will be given the same credit as commercial or industrial paper.

## BROCKTON'S TAX RATE TO BE \$21

BROCKTON, Mass.—The tax rate of \$21 on \$1000, announced by the board of assessors, is the highest in the history of this city, with the exception of that of 1903. Mayor Hickey attributes the increase largely to state and county tax requirements.

The total valuation for 1913 is \$30,508,837.20, an increase of \$941,790.30 over last year. The assessors report 18,640 poll tax payers, as against 17,816 in 1912, an increase of 830. Brockton's lowest tax rate was \$13.80 in 1885.

## ROAD WORKERS OUT OF PRISON

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—In compliance with a promise to take 15 days off the sentence for each day they worked, Governor Major has released from the state penitentiary 22 convicts who were worked on the roads Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The 22 men had earned 30 days' commutation. Seventy-eight other men in prison worked on the roads and they also will receive a commutation of sentence.

(Continued from page one)

assuming a more aggressive attitude as the result of the refusal of the Huerta government to accept the proposals made by John Lind and American public opinion is rallying overwhelmingly in support of the administration policy of preserving peace between the two countries. Not only that, but the administration, which at first seemed to assume that this serious foreign situation was a party question, and was to be managed exclusively by the Democrats, has now taken a leading men of Congress in all parties into its confidence, with the result that the temper of Congress is much better than heretofore has been the case.

Shortly after the President had begun to advise with the Republican members of the Senate foreign relations committee, there was an attempt on the part of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania last Thursday to renew the unfortunate debate of the week before, which had given Sr. Huerta an opportunity to claim that American public sentiment was not generally supporting the administration in its Mexican policy. The rally of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives to the defense of the administration, leaving Mr. Penrose absolutely alone, so far as the debate at that time was concerned in urging a thinly disguised policy of intervention, was a very effective answer to the Mexican provisional President's American public sentiment is backing the administration, and there is no sign that it will not continue to do so.

Concurrently with the foregoing developments the President, concluded to abandon to a still further degree his former policy of secrecy in dealing with Mexico, and the special message which he will read to Congress on Monday will be the result. The message, while on the surface of the case designed for the United States, will in fact be designed also for the rest of the world, and it will endeavor so to state the Mexican situation, and the part taken in it thus far by the United States as to win the moral support of the world for the American policy. To the degree that this is the result of the message, it will be difficult for Huerta to borrow money to bolster up his cause, and without money that cause must decline. It is hoped by the administration that no reputable country will lend money to Huerta after it has had an opportunity to see the case as it will be stated in the message.

### Influences on Sr. Huerta

The steadily increasing rates of exchange in Mexico, already \$2.75 and \$3, tell their own story of the scarcity of money in that country, and of the difficulties which are besetting the Huerta government in consequence. Obviously, if Sr. Huerta cannot borrow money, and is brought face to face with the logical outcome of such a state of affairs, he will be more inclined to listen to the peace policy of the Wilson administration. Foreign sentiment, to be crystallized through the Monday message, will thus be expected to react on Sr. Huerta in a way to bring him to a frame of mind favoring the proposals made by John Lind.

The President, strong in the knowledge that his overtures to Sr. Huerta have been made with honorable, unselfish purpose, to help, not to hurt, the people of Mexico, will, through the forthcoming message, beckon to the people of the United States and of the whole world, to judge whether a gentle mediation by the United States, properly the guardian of the American republics, is not better for the people of Mexico than the strife that now desolates that fair land. If the message is to have the effect designed by the President, John Lind, who so far has done his work well, will start anew, and find Sr. Huerta more responsive than formerly to the offer of American good offices in the restoration of a stable government.

The administration is thus hopeful that it will be able, following the developments expected from the Monday message, to renew its mediation proposals; or, should that not be possible, to return to the policy pursued by President Taft during the closing months of his administration, and followed by the Wilson administration until Mr. Lind was sent to Mexico City—a policy of non-interference, the maintenance of strict neutrality, and such a policing of the border as will absolutely prevent the shipment into Mexico of arms and munitions of war. All of which, it will readily be seen, has in it nothing of intervention on the one hand or of recognition on the other.

So much for the precautions taken by the United States to preserve peace between it and Mexico. These precautions, however, only cover a part of the situation, wherein lie the dangers of the crisis. If there should ultimately be serious trouble between the two countries, they will be produced by external causes, and not by anything over which the Wilson administration has control. It may be interesting to note what some of these dangers are.

### Sources of Danger

One source of real danger is to be found in the selfish interests in this and other countries, which want the United States to act as a cat's-paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, and which already have shown some desire to promote public sentiment through exaggeration and misrepresentation. Another source of danger may possibly develop from Sr. Huerta's failure to protect American person and property within territory controlled by him. There is the possibility that he may seek to furnish the American government with an excuse for intervention or war, either with the idea that he would prefer to be defeated by the United States than by any of the

factions now fighting him in Mexico; or, in the belief that the invasion of Mexico by an American army would ally internal dissensions and unite the country against a common enemy.

These possibilities make the exercise of calmness and restraint in every quarter all the more important and have much to do the past week in crystallizing public opinion here in support of the cautious and patriotic course being pursued by the administration. The failure of Senator Penrose to make the Mexican debate last Thursday take the same course it had taken a week or 10 days previously, tells the story in a very convincing way of the rally of American sentiment behind the President.

The administration policy on not recognizing the Huerta government has been strengthened by the announcement that it conforms strictly to the policy of President Hayes, in 1877, following the assumption of the presidency of Mexico by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, after the defeat of the forces commanded by President Llorca.

An important Washington development of the present week, as is hinted earlier in this article, was the announcement that the President had determined not to try further to make a partisan question of an international issue. Evidently, the President and the secretary of state were not quick to learn that the foreign relations committee of the Senate is absolutely nonpartisan, and always has been so. Not until the Wilson administration had its members been given to understand that foreign affairs were to be handled along party lines. The result of that policy had threatened to become serious, and President Wilson did not change it any too soon. It was largely responsible for the anti-administration tone given the Mexican debate in the Senate a week or 10 days ago, the debate on which Sr. Huerta rested his statement that American sentiment was not supporting the administration, and the abandonment of it had much to do with the inability of Senator Penrose to duplicate that debate this week Thursday.

### Republicans Overlooked

The attention of the administration was first called to the nonpartisan attitude of the foreign relations committee when Secretary Bryan submitted the Nicaraguan treaty, several weeks ago. That treaty, if ratified, would mark a distinct epoch in our Central American policy. It could not be adopted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, and yet the administration did not consult with a single Republican with regard to its terms. Mr. Bryan was somewhat startled to learn that the policy embodied in the Nicaraguan document would be strenuously opposed by several Democrats of the committee and as strenuously favored by several prominent Republicans. Up to that time the administration had difficult problems to solve with Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Japan and Russia, and yet not a single Republican senator had been summoned to the White House or the state department.

This blunder, however, has not really been serious, for it has been corrected before given an opportunity to work harm. There is an English maxim, coming down from the days of the Spanish armada, that "partisan stops at the water's edge." That maxim applies also to the United States, as it does to most other countries. No foreign relations committee of the Senate ever has considered an international question as a party question. Members of the committee approach and study these questions as Americans. It is the attitude of the United States that is important, and not the attitude of the Republican or Democratic party. And that is now the way the administration is approaching and studying the Mexican question.

MAJOR GORDON-HALL PROMOTED  
LONDON, Ont.—Maj. G. C. W. Gordon-Hall, general staff officer of No. 1 military division, has been appointed director of operations at headquarters at Ottawa, according to the Toronto Mail and Express.

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## REPUBLICANS, ON OUTING, TO HEAR RIVALS

Congressman Gardner and Colonel Benton to Speak at Meeting of Essex County Members of Party at Danvers

### OTHER GATHERINGS

Both the Republican gubernatorial candidates, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner and Col. Everett C. Benton, are scheduled to speak at an outing at Danvers this afternoon, under the auspices of the Republican committees of Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Danvers.

Following this outing Congressman Gardner will speed to the town of Sterling to make a second address at the outing of the Worcester County Republicans at Wachusett lake.

Colonel Benton will go to Bass Point, Nahant, to address an outing of the Republican city committee at the Bass Point house.

Wednesday the Everett, Melrose and Malden Republican city committees will hold a joint outing with a dinner at the Hotel Brenton, Nahant, and both the gubernatorial candidates are expected to speak at that time. Claude L. Allen, who is not a candidate for reelection, will probably be toastmaster.

One the same day the French-American Republicans of the state are scheduled to have an outing in the town of Webster, near Worcester, at which there will be numerous prominent speakers.

Later in the week Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, is going to the cape to meet Republican leaders of that section of the state at an outing in the town of Dennis. Dinner is to be served and the speechmaking will take place at the Nob Scusset house.

The Sterling gathering is a joint outing of the Worcester county and Worcester and Fitchburg city Republican committees.

Colonel Benton, Mr. Gardner's rival, will not be there. Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester is to be toastmaster. Other scheduled speakers besides the gubernatorial candidates are: Congressman William H. Wilder, Gardner; Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Attorney General James M. Swift, candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general; William S. Kinney, candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state; A. P. Langtry, Springfield; Representative Channing Cox, Boston.

Following the dinner and speechmaking there is to be a ball game between teams representing the Worcester and Fitchburg committees.

### Gardner Lieutenants Named

Mr. Gardner has announced that Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, is to be his campaign manager. Brig-Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser of Everett is to act as treasurer and there are to be three secretaries, Representatives John H. Sherburne of Brookline, J. E. Fowle of Newburyport and Joseph L. Barry of Lynn. Benjamin F. Felt of Boston is to handle the publicity work.

The rooms sought in the Sears building for the Gardner headquarters have been obtained and the campaign is expected to be under way Monday.

At the closing hour for the withdrawal of candidates at 5 p. m. yesterday neither Edward P. Barry, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, nor Joseph L. P. St. Coeur, candidate for treasurer on the Democratic ticket, had withdrawn and a contest for these two nominations was thereby assured.

There were relatively few withdrawals, the more important ones being the following:

Councilors—William J. Sullivan, Dem-

ocrat, third district; Edward O. Skelton, Democrat, second district. Senators—James A. McInerney, Democrat, seventh Suffolk district; William H. Sullivan, Democrat seventh Suffolk district; Timothy J. Callahan, Democrat, fourth Suffolk district; Daniel O'Connell, Democrat, first Middlesex district; James W. Killam, Republican, seventh Middlesex district; A. Franklin Priest, Republican, fourth Essex district.

## HOMEWARD RUSH OF TOURISTS ON; THOUSANDS DUE

Port Officials Getting Ready for Busy Time in Next Ten Days—Devonian in Today

Captain Trant of the Leyland liner Devonian, which is nearing port from Liverpool with 156 cabin passengers, reported by wireless this morning that he would dock the liner at East Boston at 5:30 p. m. today. He reported his position at 6:30 a. m. today as 140 miles east of Boston lightship. Among the passengers are 40 returning delegates to the world Sunday school convention held last month in Zurich, Switzerland.

Boston custom and immigration officials are looking forward to a busy period during the next 10 days, with 6000 passengers in all classes now making for here on steamers from Europe.

The Franconia, due Wednesday from Liverpool and Queenstown, is bringing 1907, 338 saloon, 364 second cabin and 1205 steerage; the Napoli from Genoa and Naples, the second arrival in the port's new southern European service, has 1955, 55 cabin and 1900 steerage; the Madonna, due at Providence Tuesday from the Mediterranean, is bringing 652 passengers. Providence comes under the jurisdiction of the Boston officials, and men will be sent there to inspect the voyagers.

## CHARLES S. HAMLIN ELECTED HEAD OF OLD COLONY CLUB

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The following officers were elected by the Old Colony Club at its annual outing at Pandanaram yesterday:

Charles S. Hamlin, president; John F. Bryant, vice-president; Eben S. S. Keith, treasurer; Walter Rapp, secretary; Thomas Jefferson, W. A. Nye, W. H. Hammond, George W. Fish, George W. Jones, Col. Harry Converse, Edward Hamlin, Theophilus Parsons, Louis Bacon, Benjamin H. Anthony, S. Edwin Ellwell, James L. Wosson, Hamid Stockton, T. C. Thacher, R. S. Crowell, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., R. F. Dow, Andrew G. Weeks, Frederick B. Butler and Capt. D. A. Anthony, executive committee.

## JAMAICA PLAIN SEES FOLK DANCES

Showing off the work of the summer, children of the George Putnam school, Jamaica Plain, drew frequent applause from the crowd which watched them Friday afternoon. The exercises opened with a flag march. Children from the School street section played games. Helen Connor danced the Highland fling. Florence Hoefler and Katherine De Nauw gave a skirt dance.

Folk dances, including the Irish barn dance, the Swedish ring and the Hop Mor Annika were given by the children of the Ellis Mendell section. After a march and singing of "America" baseball and other games were played in the schoolyard. The exhibition was under the direction of Miss Helen G. Dolan, supervisor and a corps of teachers.

STRIKE ON FOUR ROADS  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Employees on the Union Traction, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern, the Indiana, Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and the Indianapolis, Columbia & Southern roads went on strike today.



# Increased Alfalfa Raising Favored

Campaigners Urging It on Every Farm Report Widespread Acceptance in Michigan and Northwest of Hardy Fodder Which Does so Well on the Plains

## CORN BELT SHOWN ADVANTAGES IN CROP

**A** CAMPAIGN, as intensive as it is full of promise to the agricultural sections it is meant to benefit, is that carried on in the middle West and the northwestern states for the purpose of interesting farmers more generally in growing alfalfa. Alfalfa trains, alfalfa automobile parties, alfalfa exhibits, are features of this campaign. Literature of a wide variety is being distributed in furtherance of the alfalfa propaganda.

The universities and colleges in the territories chiefly concerned with crop developments have been busy for months interesting the farmers in the comparatively new hay product. The feeding value of alfalfa is vouched for by many experienced farmers.

"Alfalfa on every farm," is the word passed along by those anxious to make alfalfa better known in the United States. Kent county, Michigan, has been especially active in the campaign. The opinion of F. M. Sparks, who was on board the alfalfa special when the train traversed Kent county recently, throws an illuminating light on the alfalfa question.

"In round numbers," Mr. Sparks says, "400 farmers have pledged themselves to grow some alfalfa. This means at least 4000 acres or more of alfalfa in Kent county by this time another year."

"Such has been the one great tangible result of the alfalfa tour which was conducted recently for a week in Kent county, the first in the history of the United States. But more than this tangible result has been attained. Every farmer in the county is talking about alfalfa. Many of those who did not give in their names as willing to make a trial of the crop are going to do so. Many more will wait to see what results their neighbors have before making the trial. Thus within two years or so more alfalfa will be grown than is shown in these 400 farms pledged."

### Train Tour Described

"It has been the finest tour of its kind I ever engaged in," said P. G. Holden, a widely known expert in corn and alfalfa. "It has been a wonderful experience. It has taken the proposition right to the farmers and beats in my estimation the trip of the famous corn train which did so much for Iowa. In that train we could only get at those farmers who would come to the train. Here in Kent county we have gone right out to the farms and the grange halls and into the fields, when necessary, and we have talked alfalfa right to them. It has been the most beneficial trip from the farm standpoint I ever took."

"This was the sentiment of all those in the special. All are enthusiastic in praise of the work. Now it is the plan to follow up the work thus begun and help the farmers to make a success of their first attempt at growing alfalfa."

"The last day of the dash of the 'alfalfans' was another most remarkable day. Each day has been more remarkable than the one preceding, because each day the farmers have come out in larger numbers, shown greater interest and asked more questions. When the trip first started many of the farmers apparently looked upon it with suspicion. Many of them apparently thought somebody had something to sell, and were skeptical on the alfalfa proposition, anyway. As the trip went along and it became known through the county that nobody was trying to sell anything and that alfalfa really meant something, the crowds increased; in fact, while the special was on its way to Caledonia a party of some 30 farmers stood in the road waving their hands until the cars stopped."

"We want to know something about alfalfa," they said. "We can't get over to the hall tonight, but we want to hear the talk. Get out and give it to us."

### Soil Questions Asked

"Very promptly the charts were taken out and the talk was given to them. But this was not all. Many of these farmers had sacks in their hands. In those sacks were samples of soil on their farms. They wanted to know if alfalfa would grow on those particular kinds of soil. They went at the matter from the fundamental and wanted to know the whole proceedings 'from the ground up.'"

Mr. Sparks tells about practical work done with alfalfa by persons in the localities visited. There was Vern Loring, who lives near Caledonia, and has a considerable lot of alfalfa on his farm.

"Mr. Loring," he said, "secured four cuttings of alfalfa from his acres last year and averaged five tons to the acre. It is not usually expected that more than three cuttings can be secured and four tons to the acre is considered a good crop. Yet Mr. Loring, by careful attention to business, exceeded all the claims for the crop."

"At Caledonia a tremendous crowd gathered to hear the talks. So large was it that the use of the hall had to be given up, and the speaking took place in the street. At Dutton the same morning a most interesting situation occurred. Here somebody had tried alfalfa and failed. In consequence he had been talking adversely and all the farmers gathered were skeptical of the proposition."

### Expert Lectures

"J. Hackley Skinner, the government expert, did the talking here. He asked the men to come close around him, but they refused and stood off, many of them making scathing remarks about alfalfa. But as Mr. Skinner proceeded these men began moving a bit closer, until they were soon crowded closely around Mr. Skinner and they listened to every word said and asked many questions and finally a considerable number of them said they were going to give alfalfa a chance on their farms."

"From Dutton the train went to the

Gaines town hall. Here another enthusiastic meeting was held, and from this place the trip was made to the Carlisle grange hall. Here a large number of farmers were gathered in one of the most interesting meetings of the week. The event was made something like a picnic. The grangers' wives had prepared a fine country dinner for the 'alfalfans' and for the farmers who came. As a result, something like 100 sat down to the long tables at noon and dined off the best in the countryside."

"Following the dinner the best talk of the day on alfalfa was delivered, and here the party found men greatly interested in the crop or in anything that would better their farms."

"Bovine Center was the last stop of the tour and the crowd here was no smaller than in other places. This is one of the richest sections of the country and the farmers there are 'up to the minute' looking for the best there is. In consequence they were particularly interested in the tour of the 'alfalfans' and made the most of their visit."

### Granger Shown Benefit

The alfalfa champions insist that growing alfalfa in the corn belt is especially advantageous to the granger. Professor Holden makes the following statement in regard to the matter:

"There is no combination of feeds so economical for the production of beef, pork, butter and eggs, and for growing animals, as corn and alfalfa. Neither will give the best results alone. We need alfalfa because it balances up the corn ration and saves the large waste of starch which always takes place where corn is fed alone. We need alfalfa because we can in this way grow on our own farms the protein more profit-

ably than we can buy it in feed stuffs. We need alfalfa because it feeds the soil and enables us to grow larger crops of corn and oats. We need alfalfa because it produces on an average double the feed value per acre of clover or any other forage crop. Twenty years from now every one will wonder how we got along without alfalfa and why we did not recognize its great value sooner."

And what is this rather new fodder which now seems to interest many American farmers? In England it is generally known as lucerne. According to botanical information alfalfa is an Arabic term and means "the best fodder." It is learned that the plant is a "perennial herb with branched, hollow stem one to two feet high, trifoliate leaves, short dense racemes of small yellow, blue or purple flowers, and downy pods coiled two or three times in a loose spiral. It has a characteristic long tap-root, often extending 15 feet or more into the soil. It is a native of the eastern Mediterranean region, but was introduced into Italy in the first century and has become more widely naturalized in Europe. It occurs wild in hedges and fields in Britain where it was first cultivated about 1650. It seems to have been taken from Spain to Mexico and South America in the sixteenth century, but the extension of its cultivation in the western states of the American Union practically dates from the middle of the nineteenth century."

Some idea of the increased interest in alfalfa in the United States may be had from statistics which show that where in Kansas, in 1891, alfalfa was cultivated over 34,384 acres, in 1907 the acres under alfalfa cultivation in the state had increased to 743,050. Throughout many sections of the Northwest and the middle West alfalfa tells a similar story.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### CONCORD

The Rev. Benjamin R. Buckley of Beverly, former pastor of the Concord First Parish, will preach at the First Parish meeting house tomorrow morning.

At the Trinitarian Congregational church, tomorrow morning, the pulpit is to be occupied by the Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., of Brookline.

### AVON

Steadfast lodge, N. E. O. P., is to hold a garden party Friday evening. Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, Grand Warden George W. Penniman and William J. Good of Randolph are expected to attend and speak.

### MIDDLEBORO

The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association, at its recent meeting held in Wareham, elected John C. Makepeace of Wareham president.

The main road to Plymouth through Plympton has been closed from Eddyville to the foot of Bent's hill.

### HALIFAX

The assessors announce the tax rate as \$15.50 on \$1000.

Public accountants are at work on the financial records of the town.

### ROCKLAND

A lawn party under the auspices of the Episcopal mission will be held at the residence of William Hall on Custer street this evening.

The Rev. J. W. Brigham of Dorchester will preach at the Baptist church tomorrow.

General Secretary R. C. Snow of the Y. M. C. A., who recently resigned, is to be given a reception on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Rev. E. A. Leslie, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will preach at the Baptist church tomorrow morning.

The Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational church, will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church in Wellesley Hills, tomorrow morning, and next Sunday will preach in the North Cambridge Congregational church.

### MELROSE

Members of the Brookline junior swimming team are giving an exhibition of swimming and diving at the Messenger playgrounds today in connection with the special Saturday athletics.

The aldermen have been called in special session for Monday night. In addition to taking action on the mayor's election officers' appointments, additional appropriations for some of the departments will be acted upon.

### MAYNARD

The Rev. A. Morrill Osgood, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach at a union service of the Congregational and Methodist churches tomorrow morning at 10:45 o'clock, in the former edifice.

An open air union service will be held in front of the Methodist church on Main street tomorrow night by the members of the Methodist and Finnish Congregational churches.

### MALDEN

Representative and Mrs. Alvin E. Bliss have returned from Europe. Representative Bliss is the Republican candidate for senator in the fourth Middlesex district to succeed Claude L. Allen of Melrose and will soon open his campaign.

Quartermaster Sergeant J. C. Spraker of this city is a member of the fifth regimental championship in the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, this week.

### SOMERVILLE

The Central Club has planned an all-day whist tournament for Labor day. The team prize will be a cup, with individual prizes.

The Republican city committee will hold an outing Wednesday, Aug. 27, at Thompson's grove, Wilmington.

### BROCKTON

The assessors are to use the rooms in city hall, formerly occupied by the city reading room, for the work of making tax bills. The board hopes to be allowed to use the large room for permanent quarters, and have the collecting department on the floor above.

### CONCORD JUNCTION

An exhibition of the playground work that has been conducted on the local playgrounds this summer will take place this afternoon.

The West Concord grammar school is now being thoroughly renovated in readiness for the opening of school.

**COLLEGE HEAD GETS IDAHO POST**  
SPOKANE, Wash.—Dr. Edward O. Sisson of Reed college, Portland, was named commissioner of education for Idaho by the state board of education recently. His salary was fixed at \$6000 per year.

## Thousands Are Using This Store as Freely While Away for the Summer As They Do When at Home

Whether you are at the shore or in the mountains it is possible for you to shop here as easily and as satisfactorily as though you were here in the city. Every mail or telephone order for goods is given the immediate attention of one of our experienced house shoppers, who selects the merchandise carefully and forwards it promptly.

The efficiency and promptness of our Order Department has proven of especial interest to the many from other parts of the country who annually spend a portion of the summer in New England and who recognize the buying advantages which have made this house the most popular store in all New England.

We deliver purchases of 1.00 or more (housefurnishings excepted) free of charge in Massachusetts; of 5.00 or more (no exceptions) anywhere in New England. Bulky articles sent to nearest railroad freight station, and smaller articles by express or mail at our discretion.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## GOVERNMENT POINTS TO NEED OF KEEPING ROADS IN REPAIR

Investment of Money in New Highways Does Not Become Actual Economy Until Provision is Made for Keeping Them in Condition Says Agricultural Dept.

**WASHINGTON**—The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making an effort to attract the attention of citizens of the country, to the fact that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of poor roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become a real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road were built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted. Europe, generally speaking, is ahead of the United States in the matter of road improvement, but Great Britain is struggling with a problem similar to the one that confronts the people of the United States. In England, Scotland and Wales there are no fewer than 2140 separate authorities who among them, administer 175,437 miles of roads, or an average of only 82 miles apiece. In Scotland, apart from the big cities there are more than 200 burghs, one half of which have but 10 miles of road apiece to maintain. Such a minute mileage is insufficient to keep the road plant fully occupied all the year around, and renders the employment of a skilled engineer impossible for economical reasons.

Officials of the office of public roads when called upon for assistance by the various states are pointing out that road building is an art based on a principle, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds. Statisticians have found that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds \$1,000,000 a day, a large portion of the money in the United States is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet the local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

The various states and counties within the past six months have taken a greater interest in road improvement than ever before in the history of the United States, and there is now a strong movement to conserve the roads of the country where they are improved. Scientific maintenance will be one of the chief features of the work of the office of public roads throughout the present year.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Cecil Barcroft needs no introduction as a golfing critic, and it may be some consolation to our young countrymen who have been found fault with in the matter of slow play, to know that Mr. Barcroft writes in the World of Golf: "Deliberation" has been the subject of many articles recently, chiefly evoked by the length of time which the match between Mr. Hilton and Mr. Schmidt occupied, several matches in the French amateur championship affording additional material.

But it must be admitted that our American friends are not the only culprits in this respect; in the London amateur foursomes the first pair detained the rest of the field most unduly on a most disagreeable day; at Portmarnock some years ago a certain pair in the stroke competition prior to the Irish championship, finished over half an hour behind the pair in front.

A writer in a leading daily has endeavored to impress upon us that valuable lessons should be learned in the matter of deliberation, that we play the game too hurriedly. If unlimited time is to be allowed to every competitor in the amateur championship the printed hours for the starting of each match must be abandoned. At present the times are worked out on the basis of about two and a quarter hours for each match. If the matches exceed three hours the time sheet goes to pieces.

If the playing of each stroke at golf depended so entirely upon the action of the adversary as does every move in the game of chess, considerable deliberation would be justifiable. But it must be remembered that there is a walk between all strokes other than those on the putting green. Of all the evils which have been associated with golf, this "deliberation" is the worst. The "creeping, creeping and crawling" performances of several players are wearying to the spectators and far more so to the opponent. In the past one could comfortably play a round between a somewhat late breakfast and lunch, a round being generally recognized as occupying two hours. Deliberation says that two hours are not nearly enough to play the game with due care. The end of the matter will be that either a time limit must be imposed on each stroke or that the deliberate ones must be banished to some lonely spot. So much for Mr. Barcroft, and I have written enough in this column against this insidious and deplorable habit, so much of which is due to trial swings in many cases. However, there are players who take a long time over each shot, even though they do not indulge in trial swings, and by too much cogitation waste a vast amount of time to say nothing of trying the patience of their partners or opponents. In some cases the fault lies in walking very slowly between shots. Now, of course, as I said once before, you are not supposed to be practicing for a Marathon while indulging in a round of the links, but many people could adopt a much more reasonable pace than they do. I always notice, if anyone asks if he may go through that the couple which has been blocking the way

generally manages to accelerate the pace considerably, which shows it is not an absolute necessity to take so long. The only time when slowness is advisable is when you have just fozzled a shot. The natural temptation is to dash after the ball, and hit it as hard as you can. Walk up to it deliberately and swing slowly instead.

## MINORITY IS READY FOR CURRENCY BILL

Republican Members of Committee to Have Opportunity to Present Their Views Soon

**WASHINGTON**—Republican members of the House banking and currency committee are about ready to write their minority report on the administration currency bill. It is expected that the bill will go to the full committee from the Democratic caucus next week, when the minority will have opportunity to present their views.

It is known that the minority members believe there is much good in the bill, but they will attack it on several vital points. Representative Guernsey of Maine, who is next to the ranking Republican member, Representative Hayes of California, will propose eliminating from the board the secretary of agriculture and comptroller of the currency, leaving the secretary of the treasury the only appointed administration official ex-officio on the board.

"The board is altogether too subject to political influence," said Mr. Guernsey. "The nation's financial system should be as far removed from politics as possible, and this board should be composed of anything but politicians."

## WASHINGTON LAND SURVEYS FINISHED

**OLYMPIA, Wash.**—Chief Engineer E. C. Dohm of the state land department has completed surveys of lands that will be uncovered by the lowering of the water of Lake Washington.

From these the land commissioner will make the selections he may consider necessary for public purposes and the others will be sold to private owners, reports the Seattle Sun.

## DETROIT MUSEUM GETS ART WORK

**DETROIT**—The Free Press reports that a life-size group of sculpture entitled "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," by Bertha Girardet, of France, which was commissioned by Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff of Paris expressly for the local museum, has arrived at the Detroit museum.

The gift is of stone and is 73 inches high, 63 inches wide, 49 inches deep and weighs 6500 pounds.

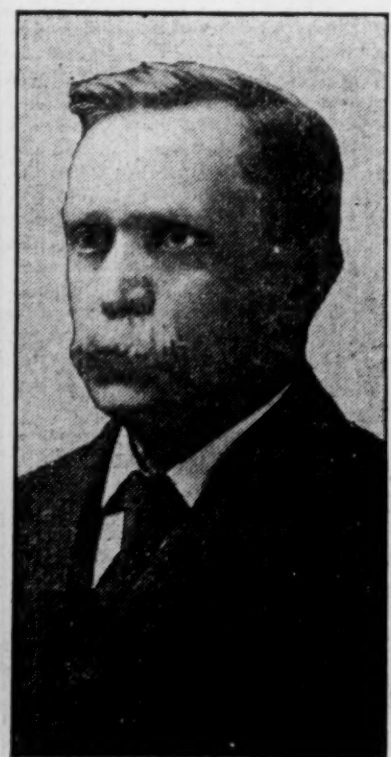
**PITTSBURGH NOW CONSULATE**  
PITTSBURGH—The Post says: C. E. E. Childers, British vice consul in Pittsburgh, received a cablegram from Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary for Great Britain, notifying him that Pittsburgh has been advanced from a vice consulate to a consulate.

## MEN WHO AUDIT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS



(Photo by Clineclinst)  
**JAMES A. BAITY**  
Auditor for the war department

**WASHINGTON**—Among the many changes incident to the installation of the new administration the introduction of new auditors for the different government departments is always of interest. To oversee the finances of the state, war and interior departments President Wilson selected widely different types of men. Edward D. Hearne for the state department is a Delaware attorney, who has had years of experience as a practicing lawyer. He has been a strong adherent of the political doctrines preached by Secretary Bryan. James A. Baity, the new auditor for the department of war, is well known in Washington, for he has been an active figure in all of the recent political campaigns. Robert R. Wooley, the interior department's auditor, is a journalist by profession. His wide experience as a newspaper man stood him well in the recent presidential campaign, for he was chief of the Democratic bureau of publicity.



(Photo by Clineclinst)  
**EDWARD D. HEARNE**  
Auditor for the state department

**PEMBROKE**  
A field day is being held today by the First Parish on the common. This evening the entertainment will be given in the Assembly hall, with Grace S. Cole of Boston, reader, and a concert.

The next meeting of Pembroke grange will be held Sept. 5 and will be Ceres' night. This will be an open meeting. The streets from the corners to Mayflower grove are to be lighted by electricity. The Cobb library is to put in a plant of its own.

### ARLINGTON

The Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Boston, will preach at the First Baptist church here tomorrow morning.

The Arlington public schools will reopen for the fall term Wednesday, Sept. 3.



(Photo by Clineclinst)  
**ROBERT R. WOOLEY**  
Auditor for the interior department

**LEXINGTON**  
At the meeting of the board of selectmen last evening in the town hall, the warrant for a special town meeting, Thursday evening, Sept. 4, was drawn up and signed.

The fourth union vacation service of the Hancock Congregational, the First Parish Unitarian and the First Baptist churches will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the latter edifice.

The fall season at the Lexington Golf Club links in North Lexington will open next Saturday afternoon with a handicap medal play.

### HANSON

The Hanson schools will open Sept. 8. Miss Bertha Knowlton of West Pembroke, Me., who was engaged to teach the No. 4 primary school, has resigned.

Taxes this year will be \$18.50 on \$1000, 70 cents in excess of last year's rate.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

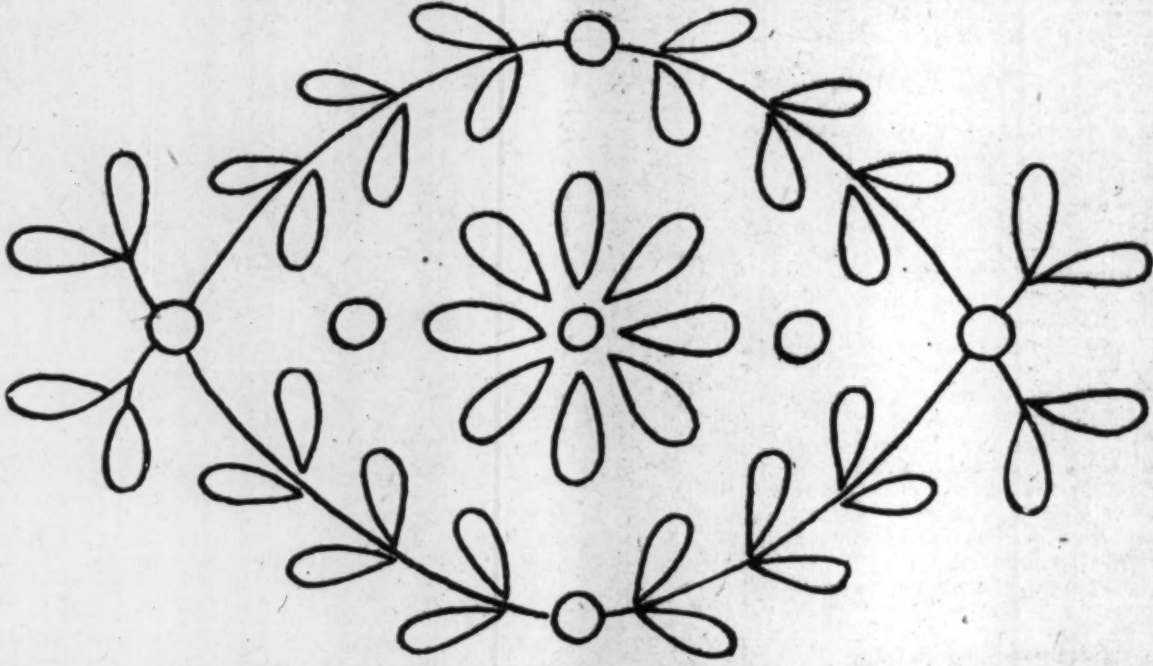
## WAISTCOATS OF PEAU DE PECHE

The character of peau de peche may be understood from its name, meaning "skin of the peach." It has appeared already in imported models, notably in a new style of waistcoat which crosses surplice fashion, and fastens with a single large button at the left side of the waist. This new vest does not come below the waist line, but is cut straight around at that point, says the Kansas City Star. It is a feature of several of the early importations of tailored suits and promises to be popular here.

In fact, waistcoats of all kinds will undoubtedly be a feature this fall. Women took them up with apparent zest this spring, but they will make an even greater appeal with the coming of cold weather. Those introduced in spring were in silk or fancy cottons. Those for autumn and winter will be in cloth or velours, which latter fabric promises to have an immense popularity. Velvet, having printed flowers in color, is now being shown to buyers. It will be strange indeed if these velvets are not used for waistcoats, with tailored suits of cloth or silk.

## DESIGN FOR A BAG OR A HANDKERCHIEF CASE

Flowers and leaves to be solid and stems in outline stitch



THIS is an easy motif to embroider for a bag or a handkerchief case, and effective when finished. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 20 should be used.

## CLOTHES HUNG ON HEADBOARD

A GIRL who rented a small room with no closet asked the landlady if she might use the back of the high headboard of the bed, which cut off one corner of the room, as a closet. When consent was given she bought two dozen large gilt hooks and put two rows neatly across the heavy part of the back of the headboard. Above these, at each side of the bed, she screwed in a bracket to hold a curtain rod and on this hung pink chambray curtains with a wide run at the top, so they could be easily slipped to one side. At the bottom of the headboard she put hooks on which to hang her shoe bag. Her dresses and skirts were hung neatly on the hooks, and the curtains pulled over them. Then the bed, which rolled easily on casters, was pushed back into place cornerwise and the room was in order.—Woman's Home Companion.

## TRIED RECIPES

**FRIED TOMATO SOUP**  
CUT one pint ripe tomatoes into quarters, removing the core; roll in flour and fry brown in one tablespoon hot butter. When brown on both sides add one teaspoon sugar, then one pint sweet milk, stirring in a little at a time. Stew tender and rub through a puree sieve. Return to the fire and season with one level teaspoon salt, half a saltspoon pepper and three drops onion juice. Half a saltspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water may be stirred in at the last to prevent the acidity of the tomatoes from curdling the milk, but the sugar added at the earlier stage of preparation usually suffices.

### EGYPTIAN CAKE

Six level teaspoons chocolate, four eggs, one half cup milk, one half cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, 1½ cups flour, one teaspoon vanilla extract. Dissolve chocolate in five teaspoons boiling water, beat the butter to a cream and gradually add sugar, beating all the while. Add the yolks of eggs and beat again. Add milk, then melted chocolate and flour and give the whole a good beating. Now beat the whites of eggs to stiff froth, and stir carefully into mixture. Add vanilla and baking powder. Mix quickly and light. Bake in four layers. Filling—One cup nut meats cut fine; add to one egg yolk beaten very thick, three tablespoons powdered sugar, three cups whipped cream, the white of one egg beaten very stiff, a dash of salt, coat top and sides with boiled icing and sprinkle with coconut.—San Francisco Call.

### SORREL

Perhaps no other herb serves a wider variety of purpose than the sorrel which is much like spinach in appearance. There are several varieties of sorrel, the broad leaved or Roman sorrel being the most succulent. It is best when gathered in moist places and continues in good condition until the end of August. Besides making a delicious soup or puree, it adds zest and flavor to vegetable stews, and furnishes a particularly fitting accompaniment to tongue, cutlets, liver, lamb or veal. If considered too acid for a salad when used alone, try it in combination with water cress or cooked spinach.

### SORREL SOUP

The Germans make an excellent soup of sorrel in this wise: Put a tablespoonful of good drippings in a frying pan and when hot add one pint of sheep sorrel, one onion sliced fine and a few leaves of lettuce and parsley chopped. Toast and steam for 10 minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of flour. As soon as cooked turn into the soup kettle and pour in three pints of boiling water. Season with salt, pepper and a grating of nutmeg, and cook for half an hour. When ready to serve, add one cup of milk, and a beaten egg, first pouring some of the hot liquid over the egg, so that it will not curdle. Serve with croutons.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## NEEDLE NOTES

An excellent way to finish armholes in a fine lingerie blouse is to sew the sleeves in by machine, then buttonhole around the edges with either a coarse thread or soft floss.

To make dress shields for thin white waists cut thin white flannel the size desired, trim the edge with narrow lace and tie in the dress with narrow tape.

Often corsets, otherwise in good condition, will break at the hips. To make them as good as new cut strips of featherbone about four inches long, finishing the ends the same as for collars, and stitch these over the broken steels. When a large steel is broken double the featherbone to make it more durable.

A new fancy is to have white wash petticoats of pique or poplin closely fitted to the figure and finished around the bottom edge with embroidered scallops. Such a skirt is daintier, less expensive and more durable than those made of silk and is worn with tailored suits and closely fitting light weight wool dresses.—Spokane Chronicle.

## PRODUCING CHOICE PEONIES IN FAVORITE ONE-PIECE STYLE

Plants properly set out will do well for years

UNLIKE perhaps the majority of plants, the peony does not have a resting period during the cold months, but takes the summer for its recuperation. After the blooming season has passed the plants first "ripen off" and then remain practically dormant. Plants and clumps should be transplanted either while they are almost dormant or as soon as possible after growth begins in autumn. In most northern sections September and October are the best months.

In the cultivation of peonies nothing is more important than having the plants properly planted. The peony is a gross feeder and a deep rooter; that is, for a herbaceous perennial. It should have abundant depth of rich soil in which to develop its roots. For best results holes should be dug 30 inches deep and square. In the bottom half a wheelbarrow load of well-decayed natural fertilizer should be tramped down. On top of this should be placed a liberal quantity of compost and rich earth mixed.

It is important that care be taken to prevent the roots coming in direct contact with the fertilizer. When possible, the holes should be prepared for planting several weeks before the actual planting so the soil may become settled.

In the actual setting, it is important that the crowns be placed at the proper depth in the soil. The way to determine this is to make sure that the eyes or buds at the crowns of the plant will not be nearer than two inches deeper than four inches and will be below the surface when the soil settles after planting. Perhaps the best way to determine this is to gauge the depth by the rims of the holes where the soil has settled more or less during the season. It will not do to set the roots in the fresh filled-in soil at the depth indicated because settling will leave the buds too close to the surface; and it will not do either to heap extra soil on top because in nine cases out of ten this soil will be washed away more or less by rains.

After peony plants have once been set in the ground, they should not be molested. They can remain for 10 years after they begin to blossom well and if given liberal surface dressings of fertilizer, can be expected to continue attractive even much longer. Until it is absolutely necessary to move them they should not be transplanted.

The annual care of peonies consists merely in keeping weeds, especially perennials such as quack grass, bind weed, Jerusalem artichoke and mallows, from becoming established among the

clumps themselves. Next to keeping the plants clean is mulching. This should be done in the autumn. Preference should be given to a rich litter from the stable applied in the autumn and allowed to remain until spring, when it may be removed and placed on the compost heap. If desired, the peony bed may be mulched during the summer, but usually clean cultivation is more attractive and is even better for maintaining moisture in the soil.

For the latitude of southern New England the following varieties will be found about as satisfactory as any. The Japanese tree peonies often grow four or five feet high even in the north. Their blooms are wonderful in form, texture, color and size. Often individual blossoms are 10 inches in diameter. They are rather more troublesome to grow than the more herbaceous kinds but are well worth the effort.

Following these come the common peonies with their hybrids. Among them are the favorite double crimson kinds and those with conspicuous yellow stamens. Sabini and Lucida are two of the choicest. A deep, mahogany red called striata elegans is particularly striking also. For a pale, cherry red, Otto Froebel is excellent.

Among the Chinese kinds which follow, the bride is a conspicuous success. It often produces 40 or 50 pure white flowers but as it is a single variety it should not be planted too largely. The earliest, really good doubles begin to bloom about the second week in June. Among them adulis superba is particularly pleasing for its perfume, which resembles June roses. For a mid-season variety, festiva maxima, nearly 80 years a favorite, should be in every garden. Like candidissima it is white. These filled-in soil at the depth indicated because settling will leave the buds too close to the surface; and it will not do either to heap extra soil on top because in nine cases out of ten this soil will be washed away more or less by rains.

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SUCH a gown as this one, made in semi-princess or one-piece style, is a real boon. It can be made pretty enough for almost any afternoon occasion or simple enough for the morning hours.

The trimming gives a tunic effect, but, in reality, there is just a tucked blouse and a four gored skirt joined at the waist line.

In the illustration, silk is trimmed with handsome banding, but one could copy this dress in serge to be extremely effective and useful, in charmeuse satin to be exceedingly handsome and it also

could be utilized for net, voile and the like with trimming of narrow lace as indicated in the back view.

Net trimmed in this way and worn over a silk slip would make an exceedingly handsome gown adapted to the afternoon at home, to dinner and any similar occasion. Crepe de chine made in the same way makes a pretty gown.

For the medium-size, the gown will require 5½ yards of material 27, 4¾ yards 36 or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 6 yards of banding to make as shown on the figure, 14 yards of insertion to trim as shown in back view. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1½ yards.

The pattern of the gown (7871A) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## FASHION BITS

Moire and chiffon is a favorite combination for afternoon dresses, the moire used as a trimming.

Tulle is again in use for trimming, made up in pompons and aigrettes, and these are as light and airy as bubbles in appearance.

The newest lace sleeves are gathered at the wrist and at the elbow just under the sleeve of one's frock.—Philadelphia Times.

## SPINACH CHOPPED

The French way of dressing spinach is to wash and boil it till tender, then squeeze and strain it; press it in a towel till almost dry; put it on a board, and chop it as finely as possible; then return it to the saucepan, with butter, pepper and salt. Stir it all the time and let it boil fast.—New Haven Journal Courier.

## FRUIT PACKER

Use a pair of sugar tongs when canning pears, to pack the fruit in the jars, says the Ladies Home Journal. With them you can place each piece where you want it, and pack the jar closely.



## BREAD WHICH IS NOT KNEADED

New departure that saves labor

PROGRESSIVE housekeepers who wish to eliminate all useless labor and secure the most nourishing food are cooking a new kind of bread, says the St. Louis Republic. This new bread is prepared without any kneading.

The new departure is something more than a plan for avoiding the laborious task of kneading the dough. The real reason for it lies in the recently discovered fact that bread which is not kneaded contains less raw starch than when prepared in the old way. Nine tenths of the starch in an ordinary loaf of bread is entirely raw.

An intelligent Philadelphia housekeeper stumbled upon the fact that kneading the bread dough forces this starchy matter into the center of the loaf, where it is least affected by the heat of the oven. Unless the outer crust is baked to a crisp it remains there an uncooked mass.

Examination of many loaves of bread showed this to be true. But it was found that when the bread is not kneaded these starch cells are scattered throughout the loaf where the heat can reach them, burst them open and change them into better material.

Here is the recipe for cooking four loaves of bread without kneading. To a quart and a half of lukewarm water

and two quarts of flour add two cakes of yeast and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir in a pinch of salt, and then add two more quarts of sifted flour. Stir the dough until stiff and shape into loaves with the tips of the fingers. Handle the dough as little as possible, for this lessens the likelihood of concentrating the raw starch in the center. The loaves should stand until about half raised, and then should be baked in the usual way.

## DRESS PROBLEM

How to make the skirt of the thin frock is more or less of a problem this year—unless draperies are used, and one does not care to have everything one wears draped, says the Philadelphia Times. The two and three tier flounced skirts are becoming unless the figure is very short and rotund, and the tunic solves many skirt questions satisfactorily. A pretty way to make the tunic of a flowered crepe is to cut it on exactly the same lines as the skirt, with seams down either side—the usual method of procedure now—and to slope it downward sharply at the sides in deep points, the front and back of the tunic reaching scarcely below the hip, while the pointed sides depend below the knee.

## The Runner Rug

THE "Runner" Rug seems to be a sort of special dispensation and fills "a long felt want." Its uses are manifold and its possibilities great.

For a long narrow hallway, a stair landing, up and down the staircase, in front of a fireplace, through a doorway between rooms, across the end of a larger rug, it is indispensable. Nothing is more attractive on a wood or marble staircase, softening the hard clutter of the treads, than a rich, subdued Oriental rug, invisibly fastened in place; and where there are two flights of stairs, these "runners" may be different, or matched if one is fortunate enough to find an appropriate pair.

This is the only possible regret about these serviceable specialties—the difficulty of securing suitable widths, lengths, colors or pairs; and much time and trouble is involved in their selection. We can minimize these difficulties for you, as our carefully chosen stock is replete with fine examples of matched pairs and of unusual lengths, most appropriate for the best modern homes.

We would be pleased to accord you a satisfying inspection of our special facilities for meeting particular conditions and the undoubted reasonableness of our charges for so doing.

Pease Bros. Furniture Co.  
640-646 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

## THE LEE BROOM

is not only a clean sweeper, durable and carpet saving, but its grace and attractive finish afford real pleasure.

The specially enameled handle is hard, smooth and glossy—clean and moisture-proof. The tip is full, soft, even. The balance is perfect.

Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IA. LINCOLN, NEB.

## B. Altman & Co.

## An Important Sale of SELECTED ORIENTAL RUGS

Is now being held in the newly enlarged Rug Department (located on the Fifth Floor), consisting of an extraordinary assortment of choice pieces at the following very special prices:

### ORIENTAL RUGS

usually \$22.50 to 47.50 at \$14.00 to 24.00

### ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS

usually \$65.00 to 90.00 at \$30.00 & 42.00

### ORIENTAL RUGS in Room Sizes

usually \$125.00 to 1,250.00 at \$68.00 to 675.00

These Rugs, the wearing qualities of which are guaranteed, were purchased in the Orient by B. Altman & Co.'s New York buyers.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Harris & Frank

MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS  
WOMEN'S & GIRLS' OUTFITTERS  
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## OUTFITTERS

For Men, Women, Girls and Boys

Good clothing and good furnishings for the whole family. Sold over the counter away out here in Los Angeles, or cheerfully by mail!

437-443 South Spring Street  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## "A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE" Smith's FIGS

California Sun Dried Unsulphured Figs  
Wholesome and Delicious  
3 pounds for 25c  
Shipped by Parcel Post on receipt of postage covering same

WALTER E. SMITH CO.,  
212-214-216-218 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

## VILLE DE PARIS Dainty Dancing Dresses

We are showing some unusually attractive styles made of pretty laces in Val, Point Gaze and shadow effect.

\$9.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$17.50, \$22.50, \$25.00

## Beeman & Hendee 351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## "BALKAN" SUITS for BOYS

A very recent shipment of these smart little Suits for Boys from 2 to 6 years. An inclusive range of new and becoming colors, with contrasting trimmings. Prices begin at \$2.75

## FALL HATS

The sugar-scoop hat of black velvet will be a typical fall style. It has no clearly defined crown and the greatest height is at the back. The tilt is down toward the nose, and a bandeau is frequently the means to the end. In a boat-shaped hat the length from front to back is emphasized by a horizontal line of the feathers. The brim flares up decidedly at the side.

The jockey's cap is now shown in green velvet, the brim turned up at the back and extending out in front. Wired loops rise at the back.

A visor cap has a satin extension in front, a low crown and loops of ribbon at each side pointing backward.—Philadelphia North American.

## SILK BAG FOR HAT

Make a hat bag of black china silk with a casing about one inch and a half from the top, and run ribbon through it. Sew three pockets on the front, two square and one long narrow one. The two square ones are for gloves and veil and the long narrow one is for hat pins. The bag may be drawn up, and so the hat kept free from dust.—Philadelphia Times.

## STICKY FROSTING

A great many persons find it difficult to wrap up a cake that has a soft frosting without having the frosting stick to the paper. If you stick a few toothpicks into the cake and then wrap it up, you will find that the toothpicks will hold up the paper very nicely.—Los Angeles Express.



# Bankers Plan To Work With Congress

George M. Reynolds Says Conference Will Cooperate With Framers of Glass Bill Noting Assurances of Mr. McAdoo

## OBJECTIONS OUTLINED

CHICAGO—George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago, and leader of the conservative element in the bankers conference on the Owen-Glass currency bill, predicted today that before the conference adjourns this afternoon, resolutions pledging cooperation with President Wilson in currency reform, but recommending amendments to the pending measure, will be adopted.

A resolution memorializing Congress to postpone currency action until a committee had drafted a new bill, offered yesterday by James D. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was rejected by the resolutions committee at a session that lasted until early today. The Forgan resolution was said to represent the attitude of the more radical opponents of the Owen-Glass bill.

"We hope to present our recommendations by noon today," said Mr. Reynolds, who is a member of the resolutions committee.

"There may be some debate, but I believe the temper of the bankers present is to follow the wisest course—cooperation with President Wilson."

Mr. Reynolds in his address to the gathering told of a conference he held in New York with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, at which amendments to the currency bill desired by the bankers were discussed and assurances given that the administration was willing to remedy every reasonable objection to the measure.

Mr. Reynolds was invited to New York to confer with Secretary McAdoo to discuss the attitude of the bankers toward the proposed legislation. Mr. Reynolds outlined the principal objections of the bankers to the measure, and when he returned to Chicago expressed confidence that the administration would make a number of concessions in the final draft of the bill.

"Many amendments to the original bill," said Mr. Reynolds, "have already been made. Several important defects pointed out by us have been corrected and I think we can get other concessions if we express a willingness to meet the government half way."

"I believe we can get the number of federal reserve banks reduced from 12 to five or six. I believe we can have changes made in the wording of the clause referring to the chairman of the federal reserve board which will remove it from politics. I believe we can have the advisory committee of bankers clothed with the power of veto in connection with the management of the reserve banks."

T. J. Wade of St. Louis also urged a policy of conciliation.

"If we cannot agree among ourselves in regard to the kind of a currency law that is needed, what can we expect of Congress?" he said. "We endorsed the Aldrich currency bill by a unanimous vote and it never got out of committee. Now we have a chance to get a bill passed and we should endeavor to get the best measure possible under the circumstances."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. E. M. Blake, coast artillery corps, relieved command Ft. Crockett, Texas, and of coast defenses of Galveston, and proceed to Ft. Williams, Maine, for duty.

Maj. E. Lander, coast artillery corps, relieved adjutant to commanding officer, North Atlantic coast artillery district, and proceed to Ft. Crockett, Texas, and assume command that post and of coast defenses of Galveston.

Maj. A. Hero, Jr., relieved adjutant to commanding officer, south Atlantic coast artillery district, Oct. 1, and report commanding officer that district as material officer; Maj. A. G. Jenkins, coast artillery corps, relieved temporary duty material officer, south Atlantic coast artillery district, Oct. 1, and report commanding officer that district as adjutant.

Maj. A. G. Jenkins, coast artillery corps, orders of Aug. 14 revoked.

Capt. C. E. Stodder, ninth cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, temporary duty; thence to Philippine Islands.

Capt. F. S. Hutton, twelfth infantry, detailed general recruiting service, to Ft. McDowell, California, for duty.

Capt. J. M. Lout, eighth infantry, report to Col. W. A. Nichols, general staff, president of retiring board, San Francisco, for examination.

First Lieut. F. E. Davis, seventh cavalry, orders of Aug. 6 revoked; transferred from seventh to fifth cavalry, Oct. 1.

First Lieut. R. Butler, cavalry, relieved Ft. Logan, Colorado, and from further duty on recruiting service, Nov. 1.

First Lieut. R. M. Parker, fifth cavalry, placed on list detached officers, Nov. 1, and First Lieut. R. Butler, cavalry, removed therefrom Oct. 31, and assigned to second cavalry, Nov. 1.

First Lieut. J. C. Cooke, fifteenth cavalry, relieved Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., Sept. 15; join regiment.

First Lieut. J. E. McDonald, fifth infantry, detailed general recruiting service, to Ft. Slocum, New York, for instruction for 10 days, thence to New Orleans, La., relieving Lieut.-Col. P. E. Trippe, retired; Lieut.-Col. Trippe to home.

Leaves of absence—Col. H. C. Davis,

coast artillery corps, 15 days; Capt. H. Glade, fifth infantry, three days.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) R. F. Gross, detached the Colorado, to command the Truxton.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. E. Wilson, detached command the Truxton, to home, wait orders.

Paymaster H. de F. Mel, detached navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, to the North Dakota.

Paymaster W. R. Bowne, detached the North Dakota, to home, wait orders.

Chief Carpenter E. W. Smith, detached the Tennessee, to home, wait orders.

Chief Carpenter W. C. Hardie, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Tennessee.

Lieut. E. D. Washburn, detached the Cincinnati, to the Albany.

Lieut. J. M. Poole, to the Villalobos.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, detached the Villalobos, to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. A. Clement, detached the Helena, to the Albany.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. C. Hilliard, detached the Albany, to the Saratoga.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. T. Swasey, Jr., detached the Albany, to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. C. Owen, detached the Decatur, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. O. Baush, detached the Helena, to the Albany.

Ensign O. S. A. Botsford, detached the Saratoga, to civil hospital, Shanghai.

Ensign F. R. Smith, detached the Albany, to the Helena.

Ensign A. Y. Lauphler, detached the Albany, to the Cincinnati.

Ensign J. L. Rihelidaffer, detached command the A-6, to naval hospital, Canacao.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. O'Malley, detached the Saratoga, to the Albany.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Laning, detached the Queros, to the Saratoga.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. Howard, detached the Albany, to the Queros.

Chief Boatswain Gustav Sabelstrom, detached the Saratoga, to the Albany.

Chief Boatswain P. J. Kane, detached the Albany, to the Saratoga.

Paymaster William A. Merritt, detached navy pay officer, Manila, P. I., to the naval hospital, Mare island, Cal.

Chief Carpenter S. P. Mead, detached the Albany, to naval station, Olongapo.

### Movements of Vessels

The Stringham at Annapolis.

The Saratoga at Chinkiang.

The Culgoa left Philadelphia for Norfolk.

The Celtic at New York yard.

The Arethusa left Port Arthur, Tex., for Norfolk.

The Nashville at Newport.

The Osceola left Key West for Guantanamo.

The Glacier at San Francisco.

The Brutus at Norfolk yard.

### Notes

The Alexander was stricken from the navy register on the sixteenth instant.

The Cheyenne was placed in full commission at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 20, 1913.

Beginning Monday the battleships will hold elementary torpedo practice on the southern drill ground, east of the Virginia capes. At the same time the destroyers will engage in elementary gun practice at short range.

Sept. 15 elementary target practice for battleships of the fleet will begin. On that date the armored cruisers Maryland and Pittsburgh of the Pacific fleet, will begin elementary practice off San Diego, Cal.

Elementary target practice with torpedoes for submarines and destroyers will be held near Gardiners bay in September.

Midshipmen on the battleship Illinois who have just returned from a foreign cruise had their first experience at gunnery off Cape Henry Friday. The Illinois was in command of Commander Lloyd H. Chandler.

A reorganization of the battalion of midshipmen of the fourth class has been announced at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman G. T. Howard is cadet commander, the highest ranking officer of the battalion. J. W. Paige is cadet lieutenant and adjutant, and W. H. Ball is chief petty officer. The cadet lieutenants commanding companies, and other company officers are:

First company—Lieut. R. B. Dashiell; junior lieutenant, J. K. Allen; ensign, F. S. Crosby; petty officers, P. U. Tevis, J. H. Mason, H. W. Clark, M. J. Jemal.

Second company—Lieutenant, C. R. Curr; junior lieutenant, W. T. Brown; ensign, H. E. Ely, Jr.; petty officers, W. P. Davis, W. G. Ludlow, Jr., J. C. Tyler, J. C. Wooten, Jr.

## OBJECTIVE PROPERTY IS STATELY



Parker-Inches-Emery house, 40 Beacon street

## SOCIETY MAY BUY BEACON STREET HOUSE

Parker-Inches-Emery Landmark Is Sought by New England Antiquities Association for Preservation and Occupying

## INTERIOR IS NOTABLE

PLANS to finance the purchase of what is known as the Parker-Inches-Emery house in Boston are now being made by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, according to the last bulletin of the society just sent out. This house, which is at 40 Beacon street, was recently placed on sale.

The interior of the house is considered one of the finest examples of the old-style architecture in Boston, the distinctive features being the system of curves in each floor plan, marble mantels and mahogany doors. By many persons the house is attributed to Charles Bulfinch. It has come down practically intact from 1818, with the addition of the fourth story on the front and certain additions in the ell at the rear. The preservation of this house is absolutely essential, it is

stated, for the preservation of the stately old-time appearance of Beacon street.

Though there has been some discussion over the purchase, as the building is not fire proof, it has been decided that the ell of the house can be made fire proof at a comparatively small expense. If the house is procured the plan of the society is to occupy the second floor and open the remainder of the building to such tenants as best suits the objects of the society. The second floor has two large parlors in which the exhibits of old-fashioned furniture, held by the society from time to time, would show to advantage. The ell would make a good museum and the accompanying stable furnishes much needed storage room. The land which goes with the house could be made into an attractive garden.

Several gifts have recently been received by the society as additions to its emergency fund. Among them was \$500 from Mrs. Shepherd Brooks of Boston. As she did not wish to have the fund known by her name the trustees have used it as the nucleus of a wholly new fund to be known as the general emergency fund. Miss Heloise Meyer, who held a note for \$420, the debt being incurred by the society at the time of the purchase of the Samuel Fowler house, recently returned the note and the check sent in payment, the money to be used toward the purchase of some other old house with historic value. A gift of \$200 was made by Miss Helen Collamore of Boston for museum expenses in connection with the loan exhibitions which are often given by the society in the rooms at headquarters. The last exhibition, it is recalled, was of needlework and antique

jewelry supplied with show cases by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The August report of the librarian shows that the collection of photographs of New England old houses and notable buildings now belonging to the society numbers 4800. An interesting arrival of this year is a series of photographs numbering 67 of historic sites and houses of Portsmouth, N. H.

Photographs of old wall papers and architectural details are also listed in the collection and plans are in progress for getting several other collections, owned by private individuals.

The secretary of the society has visited and studied old houses historically interesting in every state of New England except Vermont during the year, the greatest number visited being in Massachusetts.

The list includes Massachusetts, Boston—The Sun tavern (seventeenth century) before removal; Brighton—the Worcester house, about 1688; Cambridge—the Cooper-Austin house, about 1667, which the society bought last May; Chelsea—the Bellingham-Cary house (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), bought for preservation by the Cary House Association; Danvers—the Israel Putnam house, and the Derby summer house now in William C. Endicott's garden; Dedham—the Fairbanks house (early seventeenth century); Deerfield—Williams house, 1707, the Sheldon house (built before 1743); the Stebbins-Sheldon house, about 1772, the Hinsdel-Williams-Cowles house, and others; Gloucester—Henry D. Sleeper's house, into which are built the interiors of several historic houses; Hamilton—the Capt. John Whipple house, about 1682, and the Brown house (seventeenth century) with interesting end overhang recently exposed; Haverhill—Whittier's birthplace and the Spiller garrison house, 1733 or earlier; Ipswich—the Whipple house, 1635 or soon after; Jamaica Plain—the Penny house, about 1774; Lexington—the Buckman tavern and Miss Ellen A. Stone's house; Marblehead—the "King" Hooper, Jeremiah Lee and Col. William R. Lee houses; Melrose—the Upham house; Newbury—the Short, Toppin and Spencer-Peire houses; Norfolk—"Warelands," 1733; Plymouth—the Howland, Larlow, and other houses; Quincy—the Dorothy Q. and John Adams houses and the First church; Salem—the Roger Williams, Benjamin Hooper (Old Bakery), Seven Gables and Ropes houses; Saugus—the Iron Works and Boardman houses; Somerville—the Tufts-Lee house; Topsfield—the Parson Capen and John French houses; Wayland—the Samuel Parris house, 1699; Watertown—the Gore house, 1709.

Rhode Island. The Hazard-Wanton house, a fine example of a house probably of the seventeenth century remodeled in the eighteenth. It is offered as a gift to the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, but has not yet been accepted.

Connecticut. Some Litchfield houses were inspected, the Ellsworth house, Windsor, and the Grant house, East Windsor.

New Hampshire. Hampton—the Moulton house; New Ipswich—a number of interesting houses; Portsmouth—the Ladd house and the Aldrich memorial; at Manchester the interesting collection of relics of General Stark was inspected, and at Hancock the historic society's museum.

Maine. Damariscotta, Pemaquid, Wiscasset, Alna and Portland and the old blockhouse at Edgecomb were visited. At Lake Umbagog, under the guidance of Prof. Moorehead, some interesting prehistoric Indian sites were examined.

## STORE NEWS

George Doyle, buyer of the misses' department of Everybody's store, has resigned to accept a position as buyer of all outer wearing apparel for the New Bedford Dry Goods Company of New Bedford. His resignation took effect last night.

Among the floor superintendents of the Jordan Marsh Company who are away on vacations are E. Wallace of the neckwear department, John McGlellan of the women's suits, John Mackoski of the misses' suits, William Corcoran of the women's hosiery and H. F. Rice of the jewelry and silverware departments.

Leo Supple of the Henry Siegel Company is away for two weeks vacation.

Miss Gertrude Chesleigh has taken charge of the misses' wear department of the Magrane Houston Company. She was previously associated with the Jordan Marsh Company where she bought the same line of goods for the basement department that she is buying in her new position.

The Filene baseball team is scheduled to play against the team of the United Drug Company this afternoon at the Locust street grounds. The Filene team has a record of having lost but one game this season, and as its opponent's record is also good, an exciting game is expected and the management is preparing to handle a big crowd.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include Mrs. A. Hogan of A. Halpurn & Co., J. A. Belyea and Mr. Keefe of the Jordan Marsh Company, J. W. Horne of the R. H. White Company and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Miss J. Griffin, Miss M. A. Keegan and W. R. Clarke of the William Filene's Sons Company.

**FAMILY GETS OGDEN ESTATE**  
NEW YORK—By the will of Robert C. Ogdien his entire estate, amounting to \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 is left to his family, except a few specific bequests.

## Monday Begins the HALVING OF PRICES

on All Odd Lots in

The John Wanamaker

## August Furniture Sale

This is our usual custom, known to the public—to devote the last few days of the Sale to clearing our stocks of all odd lots of August furniture—at just half the regular rates.

If a suite has been broken—some one preferring a brass bed and leaving the wooden bed—that wooden bed is marked at half.

If a chiffonier or bureau or dressing table remains alone—each is marked at half also.

In dining-room and library furniture odd pieces remain in the same way and are given the same treatment.

Single pieces (not part of sets) and single sets that have acted as samples in selling the stock back of them are also included in this radical clearance at half.

Individual pieces that have been here too long and have failed to seize their opportunity of selling themselves are also reduced to half.

So you see, in this collection to be offered first on Monday, there are

## All Kinds of Furniture

some more desirable than others in design, but all Wanamaker standard guaranteed furniture—and all at half of the original prices.

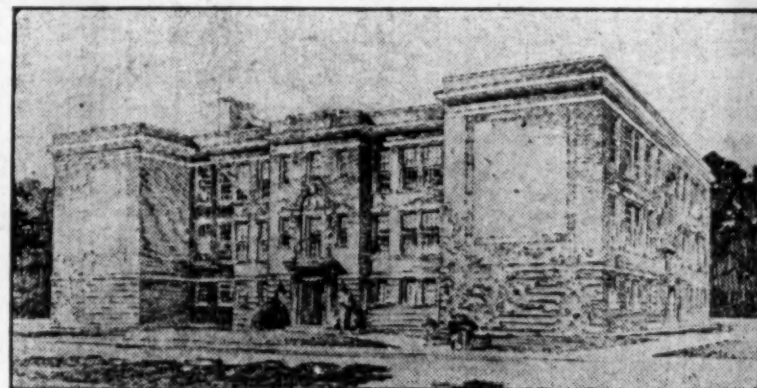
If any of our good customers who have bought earlier in the Sale find something more to their liking among this "furniture at half," we can arrange an exchange of pieces, for the first rule of this business is "satisfying the public."

The only way to secure a fair idea of the opportunities this End-of-the-Sale Clearance presents is to visit

The Three Furniture Galleries, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, of the New Wanamaker Building

Broadway and Ninth, New York

## TAUNTON IS TO HAVE A NEW SCHOOL STRUCTURE



(Kilham & Hopkins, Architects)

Monroe Street school, Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Foundations are being erected for the new Monroe street school which will be constructed for the city at a cost of \$87,000. Georgian in architectural style, the building will embrace the most approved ideas in schoolhouse construction and in equipment and will be ready for occupancy about Aug. 1, 1914.

Sixteen classrooms, an assembly hall seating 500, rooms for the principal, teachers, a library and storage space, are contained in the structure.

Taunton brick with black headers and terra cotta trimmings form the principal construction of the schoolhouse. The finish will be Michigan brown ash with maple floors and bur-lap dados six feet high. All stacks and interior walls are to be of brick. The basement corridors will have terrazzo floors. Blackboards will be of slate.

Separated, ventilated and lighted ward-robbs, bookcases, drawers and clothes closets for the teachers are provided for each class room. The rooms will be arranged to be lighted on one side according to the latest practise.

Leading to the assembly hall, which will be on the ground floor, will be two separate entrances. This will provide for public use of the hall without interfering with the school. The stairs will be of iron and North river stone.

Two steel tubular boilers and an electrically driven blower fan will furnish heat and ventilation for the building. Also included in the mechanical equipment is a complete vacuum cleaning apparatus. The architects are Kilham & Hopkins, 9 Park street, Boston.

this evening en route to New York city to attend a gathering of national clerks.

For the Worcester lodge of Buffalo—a special party of 900 en route to Boston and return today—the Boston & Albany provided a special train which arrived at the South station at 8:30 a. m.

The Boston & Maine railroad's private car No. 444, occupied by directors of the road, was attached to the Bar Harbor express from North station at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon en route to Lewiston, Me.

For the Boot & Shoe Workers Union of Manchester, N. H., en route to Boston and return on their annual outing today, the Boston & Maine road provided a special train.

### PAINTERS TO STRIKE MONDAY

NEW YORK—A strike of 20,000 members of the International Painters and Paper Hangers Union, contemplated for three months, was decided on Friday, to begin Monday.

### RESCUED PASSENGERS LANDED

SEATTLE WASH.—Fifteen of the rescued passengers and eight of the crew of the lost steamship State of California have arrived here on the steamship Northwestern from Juneau.

Filene's

8:30 to 5 during the Summer

A full holiday every Saturday

## The Filene Quarterly Stocktaking Sale

Of Summer Apparel for Women, Children and Men

Every thirteen weeks we clean house. The odd garments and the small lots left from the busy selling of the preceding quarter, the model garments and all surplus merchandise must move out.

Prices 1-3 to 1-2 less than our original low prices.

For the most part the merchandise is suitable for immediate wear, and for a good two months to come.

Sale for Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and from 11 to 5 Friday

William Filene's Sons Co.



# Opera House Scene, Costume Work Begins

REHABILITATION of the scenery of the opera house which are to be presented the coming season by the Boston Opera Company and designing the costumes which are to be worn in the great new production of the year, Wagner's "Meistersinger," are going on at the opera house under the supervision of the stage director, Joseph Urban. The various technical departments of the institution will all be in full running order in a short time and certain of them are in nearly complete operation now. The scene handling department is practically on the winter basis, so far as daytime routine is concerned; the carpenters are calculating their needs in timber, machinery and tools, the scene painters are getting out their colors, the vanguard of the tape and shears branch of the lyric service is in action.

## Productions Overhauled

The scenery of two operas has been gone over during the past week, "Aida" and "Gloconda." Every detail of these productions has been studied, the men bringing out of the storehouse all the pieces of the scenes and setting them up just as for a performance. The week has been for the shifters one of scenic rehearsals; for the stage director it has been one of study in form and color. All parts of the constructed and painted background of the two dramas have been subjected to the scrutiny of Mr. Urban, he has gone over them, marking the spots that needed touching up, taking out any anachronisms or inconsistencies of composition that escaped the inspection of previous seasons, harmonizing colors, simplifying or elaborating architectural effects, altering the perspective of a row of columns here, chalking out a miscalculated shadow or touch of floral ornament there. The palace halls and gardens wherein Verdi's Egyptian princess and Ponchielli's Venetian singing girl live their careers of romance, will have taken on many a transformation by the time all the erasures, additions and relocations which Mr. Urban has indicated have been brought about. The Nile will flow through a more sumptuous, or perhaps a more severe, royal park; the Grand canal will traverse a more fantastic, or mayhap a more realistic, Venice.

## Clothes Designed

And while revising as to board and canvas these two familiar repertory works, Mr. Urban has struck out an enterprise for a third branch of the technical department of the house on one of the new pieces of the year. At the same time that he has sketched jobs for his carpenters and painters on Italian operas, he has got up something for his tailors to do on a German opera. Labor has begun in the dressmaking rooms, which are on the fourth and fifth floors, on the city side of the building, across the stage from the mechanical shops. This branch is under the supervision of Jules Muelle.

Not all the clothing work of the house is done in America. Some of it is the product of the shops of Europe. Mr. Muelle in the short time since he reopened the opera house dressmaking rooms, has been engaged only with "Meistersinger," in which opera he and one assistant have begun to prepare patterns. Everything now is just in plan and helpers will be called in, a few at a time as needed, until toward the last of September, when 30 men and women, Americans and Italians, who constitute the regular shop, will be at the tables. The head of the women of the dressmaking force, Mme. Marta Pelligrini, will return from Europe to take up her duties in October.

## Shop Visited

The first question that a visitor to the opera dressmaker shop today will ask is, how can costumes be made in August for people who will not be assembled to wear them until February? "Oh, but we know who they all will be," explains Mr. Muelle, "and we have the measure of every last villager who will walk the streets of Nuremberg and of every last guildsman who will march to the festival on the bank of the Pegnitz. Here is everybody down on my schedule."

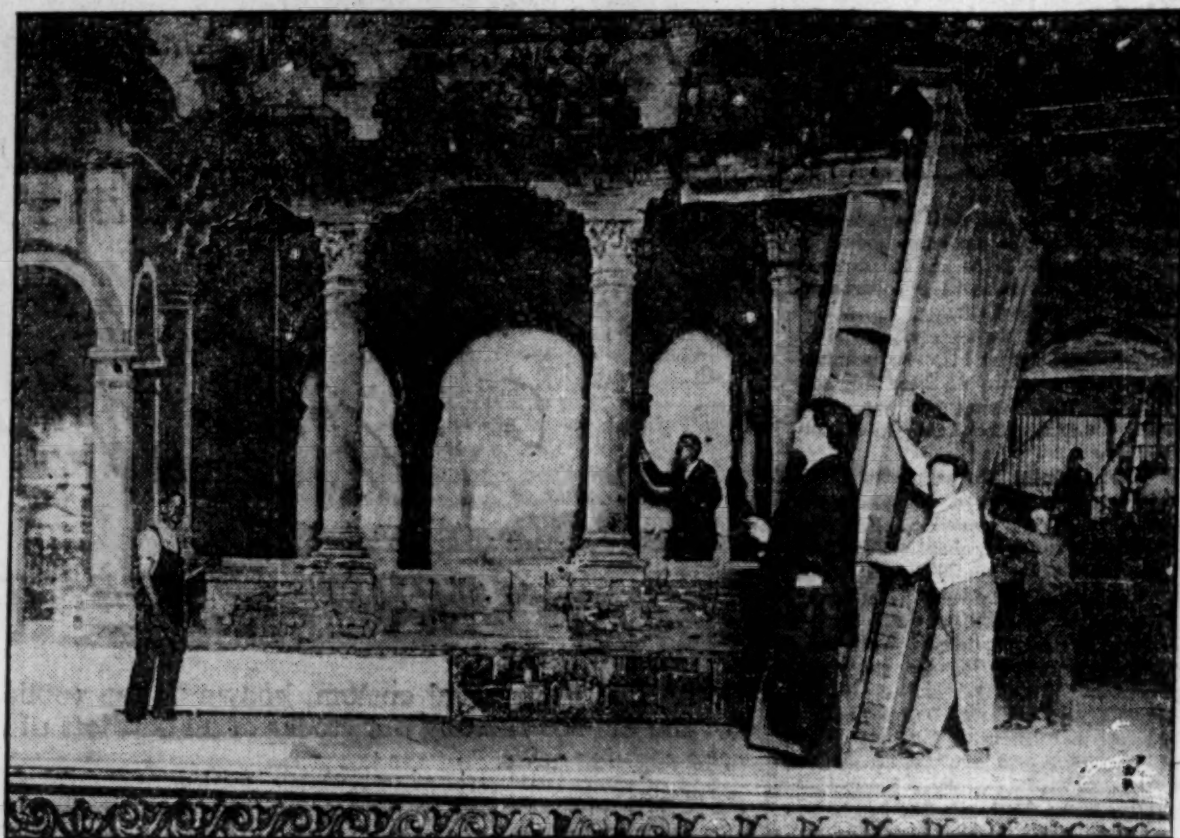
And the question is immediately cleared up when the director of the shop reaches across his desk and brings down from the wall a great card with the name of every chorus man and woman and actor of minor roles written in a column down the left and with measurements carefully tabulated off in columns to the right.

"I can design and cut the company's costumes for a new opera as long in advance as is desired," commented Mr. Muelle. "And now look at my shop book and see how I scheme out my cloth and colors before I touch tape or shears or even shape a pattern." And he opened out a wide-leaved, coarse-paired volume, the pages all checked with oblongs of red, brown, blue, green and yellow. "In the column at the left," he pointed out, "are the names of the different kinds of figures that make up the stage crowd. Here is a burgher, here a magistrate, here a matron, here a village girl, here an apprentice. Now follow along across the double page and note what color I shall give to each part of the dress. Here color of coat, here color of belt, here color of collar, here of hat, here of band on hat and so on to hose and shoes and every item of every one's costume."

Then pushing aside the color book, Mr. Muelle reached into a drawer of his desk and took out a package of colored designs like hand-drawn and hand-painted fashion plates.

"Here," he illustrated, "are sketches of the burger, the magistrate, the matron and the village girl types. You see that

## VENETIAN BUILDINGS SET UP FOR "GIOCONDA"



Mr. Urban directs shifters in scenic renovation

the painted color on the card corresponds with the cloth sample color I showed pasted into the shop book."

The costume maker showed as much as he could of actual shop work, leading the way from his office on the fourth floor to the rooms on the floor above. There things looked much as they do in the scene of the sewing women in the opera "Louise," except that the needle women were absent from the benches. One worker was dressing up a mannikin with a blue cotton drapery. "We are blocking out a garment for a performer in 'Meistersinger,'" said Mr. Muelle; "this cloth will be draped into the right folds and drawn into the right lines and made up. When that is done, I shall form the actual costume by it."

Mr. Muelle has entire charge of the wardrobe of the opera house. He is responsible for the costumes of all the artists and the chorus being repaired and ready for wear on the night of a performance. His department has its rehearsals, just as the scenic and the musical departments have theirs. When he has the costumes of "Meistersinger" completed and the time for production is at hand, he will have all the stage folk dressed in their characters and grouped in the scenes just as they will appear when the opera is presented. Then if any inharmonies of color or inaccuracies of fit appear he will make note of them and revise his work at the shop.

## SEASON FOR IRISH MACKEREL WILL SOON BE FLOURISHING

Branch of Fish Trade Now Considered So Important Started About 1880 When Wide Awake American Observed Opening to Meet Scarcity in United States

Yankee alertness and enterprise started the importation of Irish salt mackerel into this country some years ago, an industry that is now one of the most important branches of the fish trade. Imports are heaviest in September and October.

In 1880, the late John G. Daggett of Pickert, De Butts & Co., a firm now operated as L. Pickert & Co., went abroad and observed the plentiful supply of mackerel in the markets of England and Ireland. He conceived the idea that should a scarcity occur in America it would permit a business between this country and Ireland. Mackerel were then in large supply on this coast. The fish gradually became more scarce, and in 1887 the first Irish mackerel was imported here. Mr. Daggett went abroad again and visited every fishing settlement in Norway and many in Ireland arranging for the fish to be sent to America. Now scarcely a steamer arrives here from Liverpool in the proper season but brings at least a few barrels of Irish salt mackerel. At the present time from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels are caught and prepared annually in Ireland. Practically all of them are exported to America. There is a big trade for them all through the southwestern section of the United States, and most of all of them are shipped to that district.

Dec. 23, 1887, a shipment of 34 barrels was received here, the first ever imported from Ireland. During the following year, 10,245 barrels were imported, 8366 coming to Boston and the rest going to New York. That year the

## NEW WORCESTER HOTEL LIGHTED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Residents of this city and visitors were given a glimpse Friday night of the new Hotel Bancroft illuminated. Furnishing the hotel has already begun and will be pushed.

The furniture is being stored by the concerns through which it was bought until the time is ready for transferring it to the hotel. The hotel will open Sept. 1.

## POPULAR PROGRAMS WILL BE PLAYED BY BANDS AT FIVE BOSTON PARKS SUNDAY

Band concert programs have been arranged for tomorrow afternoon to be given on Boston Common, at Marine park, Franklin park, Wood Island park and Jamaica pond. All are scheduled for 3.30 p. m. At Boston Common Theron Perkins' band is to give the following program: Mendelssohn, wedding march; Keler Bela, overture, "Hungarian Lustspiel"; Bent, air varie "Swiss Boy"; Double duet: Messrs. Brenton, cornet; Krulke, flugelhorn; Balch and Pasquali, Euphoniums. Verdi, grand opera selection, "Simon Boccanegra"; Tartmann, potpourri, "A Night in Berlin"; request; Bousquet, grand divertissement, "Golden Robin Polka." Scored for two piccolos, E flat and B flat clarinets. Messrs. North and Sullivan, piccolos, Messrs. Amelotte, Ryan, Kivian, Woll, and Voigt, clarinets. Rossini, overture to "William Tell"; "Star Spangled Banner."

At Marine park, South Boston, the commonwealth band, B. F. Tracy, leader, will play: march, "Bersagliere"; Ellenberg, overture, Victor Herbert; overture, "Orpheus"; Offenbach; vocal selections, "Dixie Eyes of Southern Gray," Havi-

land; song for cornet, "Apple Blossom Time in Normandy"; Gifford; grand selection of Scotch airs, Bonniense; concert waltzes, "Quo Vadis," Bowers; medley of favorite melodies, Lampe; descriptive fantasia, "Down On the Mississippi," Puerner; grand selection from the opera "Faust," Gounod. "Star Spangled Banner."

The First Corps Cadets band, John B. Fielding leader, will give a concert at Franklin park. The program: March, "Festal Day," Ronx; overture, "Zampa," Herold; bouquet of popular songs, Snyder; potpourri of operatic selections, Sanfrank; moreau characteristic, "Chinese Procession," Hosmer; international selection, English, Irish and Scotch airs, Baetens; Mohammedan serenade, "Iman," Wheeler; popular melodies, Von Tilzer; light operatic selection, "Sweethearts," Herbert; march finale, "Turkish Imperial Guards," Luscomb; "Star Spangled Banner."

At Wood Island park, the ninth regiment band, M. V. M. W. A. B. Sargent leader, is to furnish entertainment as follows: March, "Ninth Massachusetts Regiment," Sargent; overture, Rosemunde, Schubert; popular selections, "O, O, Delphine," Caryl; a Hungarian dance, Lensberg; b. reel, Barrington; concert waltz, "Extasia," Komzak; light operatic selection, "The Sunshine Girl," Rubens; descriptive fantasia, "Suwanee River" with variations for various instruments, Douglas; song sheet of 1013 familiar melodies, Berlin; songs of Uncle Sam, patriotic potpourri, Hosmer; "Star Spangled Banner." Encores will be given consisting of the better grade of popular and the old familiar songs.

The first corps coast artillery band, W. A. Cushing, leader, is to give the following numbers at Jamaica pond: March, "National Fencibles," Sousa; overture, "Fest," Leutner; concert waltz, "Artist's Life," Strauss; bouquet of popular airs, Berlin; excerpts from the grand opera "Carmen," Bizet; favorite songs of the day, vocal selections, selected; grand fantasia, "Germans Before Paris," Trenkler; collation from the light opera "Sweethearts," Herbert; concert mazurka, "Memories of Vienna," Bendix; songs of the sunny south, Lampe; "Star Spangled Banner." Encores of the better class of popular and the favorite songs will be given.

The Pennsylvania will deliver the shipment to the American-Australian line, which will carry it around the Horn to Melbourne, a distance of 8000 miles.

The Australian company is to erect a blast furnace plant to handle Australian iron ore.

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## DOMINION CITIES OFFER PROBLEM FOR FINANCIERS

Lengthening Time of Money Operations for Fast Spreading Cities Recommended by Investigator of Canadian Methods

## OLD COUNTRY STUDIED

OTTAWA—In the Canadian Engineer for Aug. 14, an article dealing with the "Financing of Municipal Works" is contributed by R. O. Wynne-Roberts, which gives information regarding the rapid growth of Canadian cities and the problems arising therefrom.

Comparing the growth of Canadian cities and suburban districts with British growth, the writer shows that the general increase of population from 1901 to 1911 in Canada was 32 per cent, as compared with 11 per cent in England and Wales. Taking provinces separately, however, some of the increases have been beyond all previous records, Saskatchewan's increase during those 10 years has been 439.48 per cent. In the province of Alberta the general increase has been 413.08 per cent and the highest urban increases there have been 893.72 and 848.21 per cent.

Even older Canadian cities such as Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, show increases of 75.73, 45.27 and 221.29 per cent. The general average of the increase in Canadian cities has been 62.25 and the general increase in English urban population only 11 per cent. Even comparing the most rapidly expanding English cities with Canada's figures there has been nothing to approximate the growth of the latter.

Mr. Wynne-Roberts submits these figures for the purpose of impressing on the public why the financing of municipal works in Canada has required such unparalleled demands for loans for on district. He indicated that it is difficult for the average foreign financier to make these conditions in Canada which are giving occasion for such great demands for capital. "Whilst English municipalities have had fully 50 years to carry out these public works," he says, "the Canadian cities, and especially western ones, are called on to undertake the same in about 10 years." The difficulty is enhanced by the continuance of this exceptional growth; for engineers find it almost impossible to estimate the future with the same confidence as they can in other parts of the world.

He also points out that railway companies, business concerns and banking establishments have found similar difficulty in adapting their structures to the constantly changing environment. Many have built "only to find that it was necessary to enlarge the structures almost before completion."

Reviewing the situation, Mr. Wynne-Roberts says: "It is small wonder that criticisms have been leveled at Canadian civic authorities, both by investors who are not thoroughly familiar with Canadian expansion, and by people who are disappointed to find that public utilities are not developed as in England."

Reviewing many systems in vogue in other countries by which municipal financing is wisely guided, he comes to the conclusion that the best aid to future stability might be found in the organization of commissions to facilitate and regulate municipal loan schemes. The work done by the Canadian railway commission and by the provincial utilities commissions of Manitoba and Quebec is referred to and the conclusion drawn that similar methods of work would be likely to produce good results for civic financing.

Such a commission, it is pointed out, would systematize the procedure in various ways. Continuity of purpose in municipalities would be more assured. At present the change of civic authorities at short intervals leads to some difficulties which it is thought might be eliminated, when the whole problem of development is so great. Distributing demand for loans over long periods is proposed as an aid to confidence. Recently so many loans have been asked at one moment by these new cities that it has caused an unfavorable attitude among investors. Minor points of systematizing are also outlined as probable results of such commissions being organized; but Mr. Wynne-Roberts does not concede that a cessation of activity in pushing forward municipal improvements will be one of the methods adopted at any time. Economy may be requisite and wiser planning, but he shows that the wisest city planning is that carried forward well in advance of the demands of the growing city; and that any lagging behind inevitably results in much greater ultimate expenditure.

## ONE COMPANY YIELDS IN CAB LAW TANGLE

NEW YORK—Some relief from the confusion in the taxicab situation which has existed since the new ordinance went into effect, came when the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which had fought the ordinance vigorously, applied for licenses for 150 of its 500 cabs and for 300 of its chauffeurs. The Mason-Seaman Company is one of the two largest concerns operating taxicabs in the city, and its surrender leaves the Yellow Taxicab Company to oppose the new law single-handed.



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## BOSTON THEATERS OPEN NEW SEASON NEXT WEEK

Monday evening Sam Bernard comes to the Shubert theater in "All for the Ladies," a musical comedy that Henry Rossom adapted from a French comedy by Ikonquin. The piece is said to give Mr. Bernard many opportunities for his popular brand of humor, and to have a number of pleasant melodies. The company is the same that Mr. Bernard had during an engagement of several months in New York last season.

Next Friday evening the Castle Square theater will reopen for its sixth season under the management of John Craig, the first offering being "London Assurance," a comedy by Dion Boucicault, which was a famous play half a century ago. It was last seen in Boston eight years ago with an all-star cast. In Mr. Craig's presentation Miss Doris Olson, who plays leads in the absence of Miss Mary Young in New York, will appear as Lady Gay Spanker. Mr. Craig will act Charles Courtly, William P. Carleton, Dazzle, Donald Meek, Sir Harcourt Courtly, and Misses Colcord and Shirley and Messrs. Christie, Ormonde and Roberts will take the other roles.

Saturday evening next the Colonial will reopen for the season with Maclyn Arbuckle in the leading role of "The Merry Martyr," a musical comedy adapted from the Austrian by Glen McDonough, with the original score by Hugo Riesenfeld. The entertainment will be of first class, it is promised. In the company will appear Denman Maley, Miss Alice Dovey, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and others of talent. The composer, it is announced, will conduct the performances of the first week.

The Plymouth theater will also open next Saturday evening with Miss May Irwin in "Widow by Proxy," a farce by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, which served Miss Irwin for four months in New York last season. Miss Irwin acts a singing teacher with a meager salary, who agrees to impersonate a friend and obtain for her a legacy left through the family of the friend's relatives by marriage. The friends, it turns out, is not a widow after all, and there are many complications of an amusing sort, all ending in a happy manner. Miss Clara Blacklock, Miss Alice Johnson, Orlando Dandy and other good players are in the support.

The Park theater will open Labor day with H. B. Warner in "The Ghost Breaker," a melodramatic romance that has pleased New York and Chicago.

"Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's story, has been made in a motion picture play of nine reels and will be shown at Tremont Temple twice daily beginning Sept. 1.

"Quo Vadis" in films continues at the Tremont.

## BOSTON NOTES

William D. Andreas, business manager of the Park theater, has returned with Mrs. Andreas from a long tour of Europe.

Plays announced at the Castle Square theater are "Under Two Flags," "The Ninety and Nine," "The Thief," "The Butterfly on the Wheel," "Believe Me, Xantippe," last season's prize play at the Castle Square, appears to be a success in New York. Most of the reviewers agreed that the piece has novelty and that John Barrymore is highly amusing in the role John Craig acted here. Miss Mary Young and Albert Roberts are acting their original roles with success. Mr. Roberts will return next week to take up his duties with Mr. Craig, and Miss Young will continue in the piece through the New York engagement, it is planned.

Miss Maude Adams will stop in Boston for a single week on her return in December from a western tour, and act "Peter Pan" at the Hollis Street theater where she played it six years ago.

"The Courtin'," a musical comedy version of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," is announced for Sept. 15 at the Boston theater.

On Sept. 8 Miss Mizzi Hajos, a Hungarian singer, comes to the Tremont in "Her Little Highness," a musical comedy version of Channing Pollock's "Such a Little Queen," played at the same theater four years ago. Miss Hajos has played "The Spring Maid" for two seasons in the South, the West and Canada. Her dialect should fit well into the role of the Balkan queen exiled to Harlem.

## KEITH'S NEXT WEEK

Attractions at B. F. Keith's theater next week include Victor Moore in his familiar sketch, "Change Your Act"; Deely and Wayne, farceurs; three Bartos,



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# News of Interest to Automobilists

## PROGRAM NAMED FOR BIG DETROIT ROAD CONGRESS

Starts Monday, Sept. 29, and Will Run Through Entire Week With Many Experts Taking Part

L. W. PAGE TO PRESIDE

DETROIT—Day sessions of the third annual American road congress will be held on the second floor of the Wayne Gardens, Detroit, and the evening sessions and special sessions of the various associations and committees will be held at the Hotel Pontchartrain and at other hotels, to be announced at the sessions of the congress. The tentative program for the congress has been announced.

At 9 a. m., Monday, Sept. 29, the registration books for members and delegates will be opened at the secretary's office in the Wayne Gardens, where the badges, programs, cards, etc., will be distributed.

The first meeting of the congress will be held at 10 a. m., Sept. 29 and will be called to order by the Honorable Logan Waller Page, president of the congress. The second session will be held at 2:30 p. m. of the same day. A reception or garden party will be held late in the afternoon of the first day in honor of the distinguished guests of the congress. This will be followed during the week by a series of banquets and entertainments by the board of commerce, the Wolverine Club, the Rotary Club, the Adcraft Club and others.

Tuesday's program will be given under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, starting at 10 o'clock. Hon. Frank E. Doremus, M. C., will preside. George C. Diehl, chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile Association, will introduce the presiding officers. National aid and national highways will be discussed by many prominent speakers. The Lincoln Highway Association will occupy a portion of the program. At the afternoon session of Tuesday, state legislation and road management will be taken up under the auspices of the American Bar Association. The manufacturers represented in the session will arrange for special entertainments for the evening.

Wednesday will be devoted to construction and maintenance and will be under the auspices of the American Highway Association. The afternoon session will be known as the road users' session under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, and on the afternoon of Thursday there will be held a finance session. The American Bankers Association has charge of this.

Friday will be Michigan day and Chairman P. T. Cogrove, president of the Michigan State Good Roads Association will preside. On Saturday the congress will close.

## TO DISCUSS UNIFORM MOTOR LAWS NEXT WEEK AT MONTREAL

Commissioners of Uniform State Laws Will Assemble in Canadian City Next Tuesday and Try to Work Out Some Plan Along This Line

MONTREAL, Can.—Automobilists all over this country and the United States are looking forward to the meeting of the commissioners on uniform state laws which is to open in this city next Tuesday. Every state in the Union is represented by three or more commissioners appointed by the governors of the various states, and the subject of uniform automobile legislation will be one of the topics under discussion.

Charles T. Terry, president of the uniform law commission of the United States, has been working actively for years toward securing greater uniformity in automobile matters. He drafted, as chairman of the American Automobile Association's legislative committee, the federal automobile bill which was introduced into Congress a few years ago. The leading motorists now feel that the best means to obtain uniformity is through individual state action.

Besides New York, commissioners to discuss automobile uniformity have been appointed in New Jersey and Maryland.

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

It is expected that the new Poston post road from Kye to New Rochelle will be ready for automobile traffic within the next two weeks.

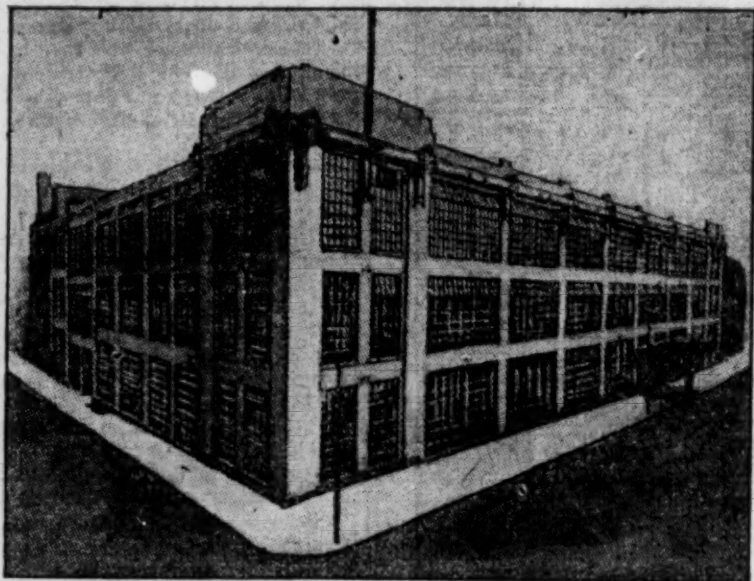
New York will have only one week of automobile show next year and it will be staged in the Grand Central Palace instead of Madison Square Garden. It will be held the week of January 3-10.

The Chicago Automobile Club has offered to build a subway garage in the western metropolis following the refusal of the south park commissioners to do so. The city officials claimed it would cost too much. The garage was proposed to relieve the parking congestion in Michigan avenue.

Huntington, Ind., has an automobile transit line claimed to be the first

## PHILADELPHIA AUTOMOBILE CLUB HAS MANY FEATURES

Membership Gives Access to Ligue International of Touring Clubs, Representing Seventeen Foreign Countries—"Cooperation" Is the Slogan of the Club



HOME OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Automobile Club of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1900, and is today the most powerful private motoring club in Pennsylvania. Membership in this club gives access to the Ligue International of Touring Clubs, representing 17 foreign countries; includes membership in the Pennsylvania Motor Federation and the A. A. A., and the exchange of club privileges with the Automobile Club of America in New York City.

"Cooperation" is the slogan of the club, which through its various committees, backed by a membership of about 2000, encourages and supports the building and maintenance of good roads; cooperates with every rational movement to secure good automobile laws and a sane, liberal interpretation of them, and discourages all reckless driving, whether by owners or chauffeurs, and all annoying practices, such as permitting exhausts to smoke offensively and so forth. The large and roomy new clubhouse at 23 South Twenty-third street is a neat and substantial fireproof structure of reinforced concrete. The walls are

partly brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The building is ideally designed for the requirements of the club. Each floor has an area of three quarters of an acre, and is easily accessible by automobile and passenger elevators. The ground floor is equipped for garage purposes, with ample space for 100 cars. A portion of the second floor is reserved as club rooms for the use of members. Among these are library, map room, shower baths, dining room and kitchen. Part of the second and all of the third floor are reserved for the storing of automobiles, there being space for over 300 cars.

The touring department is busily engaged furnishing the latest and accurate information of routes and roads to members, maintaining night and Sunday service. The various departments offer to the member a great reduction of expense in maintaining a car, and assistance is offered for securing licenses and for registration.

The January automobile show of 1913 was held in the club building.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES AIDED BY THE ELECTRIC

Commercial Vehicles of This Type Play Important Part in Business Systems, and Have Shown Their Advantages Over Trucks With Other Motive Power

"The solution of what appears to be one of the largest problems to be overcome by the men who are working out

the marvelous merchandising systems of American cities, seems to lie in the development of the electric commercial vehicle," says J. M. Lansden, a leading truck manufacturer.

"Although electric commercial vehicles have been used for almost two decades, it was not until a half dozen years or so ago that they began to take an important place in our present-day scheme of haulage and delivery. Today the electric truck is making the most extraordinary advances in its field—city and suburban use.

"Last year the number of electric commercial cars used in some of our metropolitan cities increased considerably over 50 per cent. And a most significant fact is that a large percentage of the machines were sold on recorders. The development of the retail trade in the larger American cities during the past decade has been a commercial wonder to the rest of the world. And it had no experience to go on—no precedent to follow. Improved merchandising methods brought a sudden and enormous increase of sales in all sorts of lines.

"Department stores have had a big place in changing conditions, but every sort of retail and mercantile concern has been affected. The concentration of industries has been another factor in increasing the use of electric trucks.

"Food, milk and produce supplies have been centered in the cities and all this has tended to multiply the necessity of adequate and efficient transportation methods. The manufacturer of supplies—as he may be called—the baker, florist, etc.—and the middleman, like the wholesale meat or provision dealer, have come to the same relation to their customers that the dealer has always occupied toward his customers. Meanwhile the buying public has demanded that its supplies be fresher than in less discriminating days, as well as greater in variety and better in quality.

"So the wholesaler has had a new delivery problem to meet and like the retailer, it has been rapidly complicated by the constant widening of the territory in which business is transacted.

"The horse, has failed to meet the emergency. He could make just so many miles per day at such a speed. He had to be given occasional rests and with the increasing strain, he not only could not cover the ground that had to be covered with the spreading out of our cities, but he became less reliable in the field which represented the utmost of his ability. It was these weaknesses of the horse that gave the commercial vehicle its first start. And the inherent qualities of the electric truck have brought it into prominence as a substitute for the horse in city and suburban delivery work.

## FROTHING OF THE BATTERY MAY BE DONE AWAY WITH

Will Never Take Place in a Cell the Plates of Which Are Enclosed in Glass or Lead-Lined Boxes

HOW TO PREVENT IT

The fact that excessive frothing during charging never takes place in a cell the plates of which are enclosed in glass or lead-lined boxes seems to prove beyond all doubt that in the presence of celluloid must be sought the cause of this trouble.

Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of celluloid, and it often happens that this acid is not entirely washed out during the manufacture as it should be; very minute traces of it will do no harm so long as the celluloid is not in any way decomposed, as it would seem to be held in by the surface glaze on the celluloid.

Should, however, the celluloid be subjected to heat, or even very brilliant sunlight, it would seem that a partial decomposition takes place, and the highly objectionable nitric acid is liberated into the electrolyte. If the quantity be small, the result is excessive frothing when charging, but if it be excessive, then the plates may actually begin to disintegrate and fall to pieces, especially the positives, says Motor Print, in which case nothing can be done to save the cell.

When only frothing takes place, the cell can sometimes, though not always, be saved, and only when prompt measures for washing out are taken at once. Should the frothing have been allowed to continue for any length of time, it is practically impossible to get the cell into good order again.

Prevention is better than cure, and to prevent decomposition of the celluloid case of an accumulator care must be taken that—

(1) The cell must never be exposed to heat in any form, e. g., it must not be left near a stove or fire, nor fixed on the car where any heat can reach it from the exhaust pipe; neither should it be exposed to strong sunlight. Also, if possible, it should be charged from a proper plant, and not through a lamp resistance, as very often the cells, when charged in this latter way, are placed far too close to the lamps, and suffer from the heat which is radiated therefrom.

(2) Care should be taken as regards the specific gravity of the electrolyte; if this be low it tends to increase the internal resistance of the cell, very often sufficiently to cause a high temperature to be produced when charging. This especially applies when, as is too often the case, an excessively high charging current is used. Generally speaking, a specific gravity higher than the correct figure is preferable to one lower.

Whatever possible a supply of acid of correct strength should be obtained from the makers, though this is, unfortunately, somewhat expensive if it has to be sent by rail, owing to absurd restrictions of charges on the part of the railway companies, which, for small quantities, often amount to many times the value of the acid itself.

One is tempted to ask why the lead-lined mahogany boxes which were once in vogue have gone out of use for motor work; they were without doubt to be preferred in every way to those of celluloid. But the motorist demanded celluloid, and having obtained it, now grumbles at the battery makers for what he calls their bad cells, although many a cell is ruined solely by the abuse to which its celluloid box is subjected—a trouble which a modicum of care and forethought would quite obviate.

## TO PREVENT BENT RODS

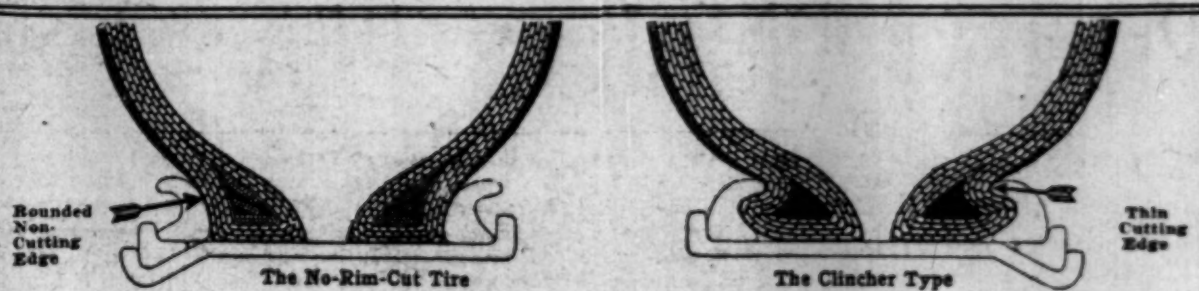
A method has been found recently whereby the trouble of jacking up a car by the back axle without bending or straining the rods, which stretch underneath the axle from side to side, under the weight of the car, is avoided. The block is slightly longer than the jack head, and if put in position before the jack is used will prevent the rod from being bent upward.

## SMALL JETS ARE BETTER

Regardless of whether or not they can adjust the air supply correspondingly, many who are seeking greater power fit larger jets to the carburetor, and in the majority of cases the result is loss of speed and power on hills, and a great waste of gasoline. The carburetor has been greatly improved by the fitting of smaller jets, acceleration being better, and the gasoline consumption being reduced.

## FITTING NEW TREADS

Retreading is work that is quite beyond the skill of an amateur, and is a workshop operation that requires great skill and experience, and the use of a full vulcanizing plant. If the owner of the worn cover decides not to have the retreading done, there are several detachable protectors made that can be fitted over the worn covers, and will add many miles of use to an otherwise useless cover.



## Rim-Cuts Ruin 1 Clincher Tire in 3

This is why hundreds of thousands of men use Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

The clincher tire—the hooked-base tire—will rim-cut. You must, with that type, turn your rim flanges inward. And those thin curved-in edges cut the tire when wholly or partly deflated.

Statistics show that 31.8 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are discarded for rim-cutting only. And these statistics were gathered by certified public accountants.

## All This Ruin Saved

No-Rim-Cut tires can't rim-cut. That we guarantee. You set your rim flanges so they curve outward when you use this tire. A deflated tire then rests on a rounded edge.

In a tire of this sort the tire base must be made unstretchable. Six flat bands of 126 braided wires are vulcanized into our tire base.

We control these bands. They are made in secret under lock and key. And, without these bands, one cannot make a satisfactory tire of this type. Single wires or twisted wires won't do.

Control of this feature gave to Goodyears rulership of Tiredom.

We do this so the fabric won't be left wrinkled. So every part of the fabric assumes its full share of strain.

All other tires are vulcanized on iron cores alone. The fierce compression often wrinkles the fabric and that wrinkled fabric escapes the strain. That causes thousands of blow-outs.

This "On-Air Cure" adds to our cost \$1,500 daily. It is so costly that no other maker employs it.

## Tread Separation

Loose treads have cost tire users millions of dollars. A breaker strip, in all well-made tires, comes at the base of the tread. It is near this strip that separation comes.

This breaker strip in No-Rim-Cut tires has hundreds of holes in it, made by a special weave. The tread rubber is forced down through these holes, forming hundreds of large rubber rivets. Then the tire is vulcanized en masse.

We paid \$50,000 for this patented way to prevent tread separation.

Please consider these savings. Rim-cutting completely avoided. Blow-out and loose treads saved.

All done by methods which we alone employ. Yet these tires, because of our mammoth output, now cost you no extra price. Is it any wonder they outsell any other tire?

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## CYLINDERS OF MOTORS MUST BE KEPT CLEAN

Best Results Cannot Be Obtained From Engine Unless Inner Works Are Free of Carbon

For the purpose of obtaining greater power and more economical running, says Motor Print, experimenting with the carburetor has produced the sought-for results by various small adjustments and two alterations, one of which consisted of soldering a small thimble of gauze over the head of the main jet—for the carburetor in question is of the two-jet type, the smaller jet being merely used for starting and slow running. The effect of this thimble of gauze is more thoroughly to atomize the gasoline leaving the jet.

The other alteration was the cutting of a slot in the throttle barrel in a corresponding slot in the throttle casing so that as the throttle was opened these two slots gradually coincided and admitted more air, or, conversely, decreased the suction upon the jet.

It is not so much, however, the adjustments to the carburetor which is so interesting, but to what happened subsequently. After doing all that could be done to the carburetor the fuel consumption was vastly improved, the difference amounting to something like 20 per cent., but the power had not increased in the slightest degree.

Shortly after, at the end of a long run, it was noticed that the engine was apparently carbonizing badly, for the knocking or "pinging" arising from this cause was very noticeable even on comparatively slight gradients with the ignition only half advanced. At the first opportunity, therefore, the cylinders were removed, the combustion chambers cleaned and the piston heads were scraped. Absolutely no adjustment to any part of the engine or chassis was made, but the cylinders were replaced immediately after the internal parts had been cleaned.

The result was astonishing; the power of the car, as observed on the first run after the cleaning, had noticeably improved; in fact, hills were taken on top gear, which on previous trials had almost necessitated first speed, that is to say, the engine labored on second.

It is well known, that an engine badly carbonized usually develops less than its normal power, but the difference which was apparent on this first run after the cleaning could not wholly have been due to a clean engine, for on a previous occasion, before the carburetor adjustments were made, the cylinder heads and pistons had been cleaned but with nothing like so good a result.

Apparently, therefore, the carburetor adjustments were not taken advantage of, as it were, by the engine on account of its dirty condition, even though the

fuel consumption was considerably improved.

The moral of this is that efforts to improve the power of an engine by carburetor adjustment must not always be considered futile if the desired result is not at once obtained, but that before the adjustments are condemned you should make sure that the cylinders are absolutely free from carbon deposit.

In the case in point it would appear that the superior carburetion obtained by the adjustments merely resulted in a harsher knock and not in greater power, and it was not until the cause of the knocking had been removed that the improved carburetion could be taken advantage of.

## MOTORCYCLE NOTES

The latest military use made of the motorcycle is in Austria, where the two-wheeler aids in the quick laying of telephone and telegraph wires.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Federation of American Motorcyclists will be celebrated with fitting ceremonies at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 5, 6 and 7. It was in Brooklyn that the F. A. M. started 10 years ago.

That the use of the open muffler, and excessive speed by motorcyclists are still being vigorously condemned and combated by the Federation of American Motorcyclists, is evidenced by a resolution to this effect adopted at the recent Denver convention.

An interesting fuel test was recently made by C. J. Ploof, between Detroit and Erie, Pa., a distance of 270 miles. Ploof made the run on his motorcycle, using only three gallons of gasoline for the entire distance. This showing was made during a journey from Detroit to New York, by way of Erie. Ploof arrived in New York on schedule time, and is now riding back to Detroit.

Ohio motorcyclists do not intend to watch the birthday party of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, at Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at a distance. They mean to take part in the festivities and will be on the ground. With this in view, the second annual reliability run of the Ohio State F. A. M., Sept. 2, 3 and 4, has Brooklyn as its objective point. The run will start from Cleveland Sept. 2, the first day's journey being to Buffalo. The second day the motorcyclists will ride from Buffalo to Birmingham, and on the third day to New York and Brooklyn.

## PISTON DISPLACEMENT

The method employed to find the piston displacement of a motor is to register the amount of gas or other material the motor pushes out of its way in a single stroke, or in other words the area of the piston multiplied by the stroke.

## FOR LEAKING WATER JOINTS

In some cases, when an engine is found with water standing on the cylinder head, or dripping from the upper connection, the trouble can be traced to the engine at some time having been run with insufficient water. The top of the jacket becomes overheated, the water level having fallen, and the packing becomes dried and shrinks, thus making a leaky joint. This leak may be remedied by new packing, and in many cases the packing swells and recovers by itself if left alone.

## DRAIN WHILE STILL WARM

Better results will be obtained when draining the oil from a crank case for cleaning and refilling if the work is done when the engine is warm, as the oil is then thin, and it is thought by many that the best time is to run the oil off just after the car is brought in from a drive. The drain plugs should be left open for some time after the bulk of the oil has been run out, as the oil that is spread all over the interior of the engine takes some little time to run down.

## LOOK FOR ROUNDED GEARS

If the gears are rounded, all attempts to engage them are resisted by the rounded ends, which force the gears apart as fast as you try to bring them together. If the corners are square, any attempt at meshing catches a square corner, and slides in freely. Gears should be inspected to see if the ends have worn round, and if so, they should be sent back to the maker to be corrected, as they are for the most part hardened, and therefore hard to bring back into shape.

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# Young Planters Like Tuesday, For It Is Roof Garden Day

Floral Spot Atop of South End Settlement House Receives Devoted Care and Is Scene of Many Happy Social Times

## INFLUENCE SPREADS

EVERY Tuesday is roof garden day at South Bay Union, 636 Harrison avenue. During the week there are certain girls who come regularly to water the flowers but Tuesday is the special day when they come to work under the direction of the supervisor, Mrs. Catherine S. Eastwood who showed them at the beginning of the season just how to plant the seed and who has been showing them ever since how to care for the boxes in just the best way. Flowers have been in bloom on this roof since early July and no doubt they will continue to bloom until late autumn. On one side there is also a vegetable garden, too small to yield an extensive harvest but satisfactory for experiment and study.

The supervisor does not confine her services to the children. She goes out into the neighborhood and shows the women how to beautify their small back yards, how to arrange window boxes, how to plant slips. At one place an old sink has been turned into a flower box that is the pride of its owner and the wonder of all beholders.

Mrs. Eastwood speaks of the interest which both grown-ups and children have taken in garden work this summer as

most gratifying. "The response on the part of the people is wonderful," she says, "and the interest is increasing all the time. These garden devotees are proud of their past efforts and best of all anxious for a more glorious future, even if their territory is no larger than a window-sill, a tin can or a small back yard where a few rays of sun steal in each day for a limited time."

## Tasks Eagerly Essayed

Of the children she says, "They are a happy, appreciative lot to work with. Their love for that beautiful spot on the roof can never be estimated. Just to watch them appear at the top stair and eagerly view the whole garden, then rush to their flowers' is reward and incentive. No afternoon has been too warm for them to work faithfully at their tasks. The awning shelter has been of great value. There we have talked about our wonderful flowers, had our lessons in transplanting and sat down with comfort between times to talk and anticipate what might happen in the flower world by the time we came there the next week. A little girl patted one of the posts of the shelter last week and said, 'I love this place; it's fine, like a tree with a breeze in it.' All chimed in 'Yes, it's grand and you should have been here at our party.'"

The party, Mrs. Eastwood explains, was a simple affair celebrating the completion of the awning. The children bought the awning with prize money which they received last year at the exhibit in Horticultural hall and they hemmed and scalloped it themselves, so they feel that it really belongs to them.

## GIRLS DEVELOP WEALTH OF BLOOM ON HOUSE TOP



Settlement children among their flowers, the awning shelter they brought and sewed showing to left

The roof garden serves as what might be termed a center of exchange. Not only are bouquets constantly being carried away from it; contributions have

also been made to it by members of South Bay Union, whom Mrs. Eastwood has come across in her garden neighborhood visits. "Seedlings, too," she says,

# EFFORTS TO LEGALIZE SUNDAY BASEBALL RECALL STRICT OLD SABBATH LAWS

Present-Day Viewpoint Resembles But Little That of Other Days Which Produced Rules for Guidance and Punishment

## MANY PROHIBITIONS

REPEATED refusals on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature to legalize the playing of professional baseball on Sunday are considered by many at the State House as in line with a policy adhered to since the days of the old Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies, that of studious and deliberate consideration when dealing with petitions for so-called "liberal" Sabbath day legislation. While the promoters of the Sunday baseball measures have met a temporary check in the old Bay state, it is understood their efforts will be renewed with the convening of the Legislature of 1914 in January.

With each renewal of the attempt to legalize ball playing on Sunday, the history of Sabbath day legislation comes in for consideration and proponents of more liberal laws usually do not fail to point out the changed viewpoint on the observance of the Sabbath. Constantine, the Roman Emperor, is generally credited with having established the first Sunday law about 321 A. D. Far from being an act based on the Christian doctrine of the time, the edict proclaiming the law is said to have been pagan in character, commanding, as it did, "all judges and all city people and all tradesmen to rest upon the venerable day of the sun." The purpose of the edict was to secure a day of leisure or surcease of daily employment.

## Basis of Legislation

Just as there was no reference to the divine as generally accepted by Christians in the Roman Emperor's proclamation, so subsequent legislation in con-

tinental Europe seldom bore reference to a divine warrant for observing the day. But in England and the American colonies legislation requiring the observance of Sunday was based on the Bible and what was regarded as the law of God; so, there was frequent reference to so-called divine requirements in the enactment of sabbath day laws in these places. In England this was not felt particularly until after the reformation period.

One of the effects of basing Sunday legislation on the Bible in this way has been a gradual growth of belief that this was the only day of the week when it was necessary to worship. The designation of one day out of seven for religious observances, while it has brought immeasurable benefits to humanity, has at the same time, the historians say, unconsciously bred a tendency to regard the day legislated for as time sufficient for consideration of religious matters.

## In American Colonies

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war the Sabbath law of the American colonies was in general that which had been in force in England since 1670, legally known as the "twenty-ninth Charles II, Chap. VII." Under its provisions all persons, irrespective of rank, were required "every Lord's day" to "apply themselves to the observation of the same by exercising themselves thereon in the duties of piety and true religion, publicly and privately."

Then followed a number of prohibitions, with penalties for their infringement. All forms of trade and labor were forbidden, although allowance was made for works of necessity and charity. It was also permissible to peddle milk until 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M. A penalty of five shillings was fixed for failure to comply with this phase of the law.

A separate prohibition applied to those "displaying or crying for sale any goods." In the event of conviction in such a case the defendant was liable to

forfeit the goods in question. There was an exception made in the case of milk peddlers.

In line with the general restraint of the times on Sunday physical activity was a provision that "drovers, horsemen, wagoners, butchers, higglers" and their employees should not travel on the Sabbath day. This was aimed to prevent travel so far as possible, the movement of cattle and the transference of goods. Violation of this provision was considered an offense serious enough to warrant a penalty of 20 shillings.

To further check the movement of persons and things on Sunday, as well as to the nautical element in the community, perhaps, an opportunity for plenty of Sunday reflection, it was provided that no person should use "any boat, wherry, lighter or barge except on extraordinary occasions." Five shillings was the price to be paid by the one who violated this provision.

## Official Restraint

The makers of the law did not forget to set a prohibition on those of their own profession, for it was provided that no writs, warrants, orders, etc., should be served or executed on the Lord's day except in cases of "treason, felony or breach of the peace." They concluded not to fix a penalty, however, merely providing that in the event of such action the document issued be considered void.

Soon after the revolution some of the states began to see that a part of the first prohibition, that relating to work and labor on the Sabbath day, was causing injustice. The trouble was said to come from the phrase "of their ordinary callings" in the provision that "no tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, shall do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of their ordinary calling, upon the Lord's day or any part thereof." The courts in many cases were construing the law to mean that a person was prohibited from performing only work in connection with his daily occupation or calling. Thus, if two neighbors were apprehended performing a certain piece of labor on the Sabbath day one of the two might be held and fined because the work happened to be of his ordinary calling while his neighbor who had a different vocation went free.

As soon as the public became aroused to this inequitable feature of the law the objectionable phrase was removed and the prohibition made to apply to labor. A study of Sabbath legislation as it

has affected Massachusetts particularly shows numerous acts in the colonial days that afford some idea of the puritanical beliefs of the time which have affected Sunday legislation more or less ever since. Following the English common law, as the other colonies did for many years, the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies began early to make regulations of their own. In 1658 an enactment of the Plymouth colony set forth that "sleeping in church and jesting on the Lord's Day was deemed profanation, punishable, after admonition, by imprisonment in the stocks. In 1668 and 1670 it seems that the Legislature was not satisfied with the way the people were attending public worship, so they passed laws trying to remedy it, even authorizing a constable to 'repair to any house or place where they may suspect that any slothfully do lurk at home or get together in companies to neglect public worship or to profane the Lord's Day.'"

In 1691 Plymouth became united to Massachusetts, and from that time Sunday legislation applied to both.

In the Massachusetts Bay colony the observance of Sabbath was at first based on a letter of instruction from the Governor and deputy of the company in England in 1629, which provided that every one should stop their labors on Saturday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and "that they spend the rest of the day in catechizing and preparations for the Sabbath as the minister shall direct." It will be seen, therefore, that the Sabbath was observed according to the wishes of the ministers, who at that time wielded an immense authority. In 1664 the elders, or ministers, gave forth the following answers to questions propounded to them:

"The gathering of sticks on the Sabbath day may be punished with death, if committed with a high hand. Then in 1646 the General Court decreed that if any person 'withdraw himself from hearing the public ministry of the Word after due means of conviction used he shall forfeit for his absence from every such public meeting 5 shillings.' Conviction was explained in 1649 as meaning 'legal conviction.'"

In 1653 the General Court found that the Lord's day was being abused "by children playing in the streets and other places," and "by youths, maids and other persons both strangers and others, uncivilly walking the streets and fields, traveling from town to town, going on shipboard," etc.; all of which was attempted to be stopped by the imposition

of fines. In 1654 complaint was made of much disorder in time of public worship, and an attempt was made to stop it, and to prevent people from leaving a congregation before the full conclusion of public exercises.

Now in 1658 it seems that Sunday profanation was on the increase, and that "the sun being set both every Saturday and on the Lord's day young people and others take liberty to walk and sport themselves in the streets or fields." The General Court imposed fines to stop this.

## Enforcing Requirements

It was enacted in 1667 that "offenders that shall in any way transgress against the laws, title Sabbath either in the meeting-house by abusive, carriage or misbehavior, by making any noise or otherwise, be forthwith carried forth and put into a cage in Boston set up in the market place or in such other towns as the county courts shall appoint, there to remain until the person offending be suitably punished."

This same General Court ordered constables when they discovered meetings of Quakers to break down the doors and arrest the frequenters. They were then complained of as being absent from public worship on Sunday, and punished.

In 1716 the Legislature discovered that, although many laws had been passed, Sunday desecration was on the increase, and that "many persons do presume to work and travel on the said day." In order to stop this, the fines were doubled. In 1727 funeral services on the Sabbath were prohibited except in extreme cases, as they induced great profanation by enticing curious children and servants into the streets to watch them.

But in 1760 all the former laws relating to Sunday were repealed and a new one enacted, because, "by reason of different constructions of the several laws now in force relating to the observance of the Lord's Day, the said laws have not been duly executed, and notwithstanding the pious intention of the legislators the Lord's Day hath been greatly and frequently profaned."

This act, in brief, stopped work or play on land or water, and prevented traveling except in extremities, and then only for immediate relief. Hotels and public houses were forbidden to entertain or serve any one except travelers, strangers and lodgers. Loitering, walking or gathering in companies in streets, fields, orchards, lanes, wharves, etc., was prohibited, while absence from public worship for one month subjected one to a fine of 10 shillings. No one was

allowed to assist at any funeral service unless it be licensed, except in Boston, where it might be held after sunset on Sunday.

## Base of Present Law

The base of the present Sunday law is chapter 58 of the acts of 1791. This act repealed all the former Sunday laws, and was the first Sunday code adopted in Massachusetts after the adoption of its state constitution. The preamble to this act is instructive, and shows that a change in public sentiment had taken place. In all of the earlier acts the influence of the church was supreme, and the main purpose seemed to be to force people into church and keep them there until service was over. The preamble is as follows: "Whereas the observance of the Lord's Day is highly promotive of the welfare of a community by affording necessary seasons for relaxation from labor and the cares of business; for moral reflections and conversation on the duties of life, and the frequent errors of human conduct; for public and private worship of the Maker, Governor and Judge of the World and for those acts of charity which support and adorn a Christian society; and whereas some thoughtless and irreligious persons inattentive to the duties and benefits of the Lord's Day, profane the same by unnecessarily pursuing their worldly business and recreations on that day; to their own great damage, as members of a Christian society, to the great disturbance of well-disposed persons." The act itself provided: "that no person or persons whatsoever shall keep open his, her or their

shop, warehouse or workhouse, nor shall upon land or water do any manner of labor, business or work (works of necessity and charity only excepted) nor be present at any concert of music, dancing, or any public diversion, show or entertainment, nor use any sport, game, play, or recreation on the Lord's Day."

Traveling was prohibited, except from necessity or charity. Under this act, "any person being able of body and not otherwise necessarily prevented, who shall for the space of three months together absent him or her self from the public worship on the Lord's Day," paid a fine of 10 shillings.

It will be seen that at first every one was compelled to go to church every Sunday; later on, they were not punished unless they stayed away for one month; in 1791 the time was extended to three months, and a few years later done away with entirely.

The first section of the act of 1791 is important, as it is the foundation of the existing law, and indeed is now in existence, many exemptions having been made, however, by reason of changed conditions, which are contained in the revised laws of 1902. These exemptions have been included from time to time, and are practically all provisions that relate to the carrying on of different kinds of business of a nature unknown in 1791. The steamboat and the steam engine, the telephone, the telegraph, the use of gas and electricity, all came into existence in comparatively recent years. They speedily became necessities, and laws had to be made concerning their use on Sunday.

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## WHAT BOSTON'S PRODUCE MARKET OFFERS FOR TABLE AND HOW MUCH IT COSTS

Cabbages of all sizes and kinds are the principal feature of the market windows this week, not only the common green product of the home garden but blue cabbages and red cabbages of fancy varieties and the curly leafed Savoy cabbage, at 15 cents a head. Cabbage salad, corned beef and cabbage promise to be popular dishes for a time. Creamed cabbage is also an appetizing side dish. Many persons like it scalloped.

Nearly all the peas are out of the market, the only ones shown coming from islands along the coast of Maine and listed as island peas at 75 cents a peck. Measured in quart baskets like the berries beside them, lima beans free from the pods are selling for 25 cents. In the pod they are 10 cents a quart. Great piles of corn at 25 cents a dozen predict a good season for the home producer and a cheaper price on the market article, a little later in the season. New parsnips, clean, white and large, have appeared during the week at 10 cents a bunch.

In the markets the fruits have precedence over all vegetables at this time of the year, and the rows upon rows of richly colored plums, pears and berries at average prices form a tempting display in the windows. Blueberries marked 25 cents a box are imported from Nova Scotia and the duty imposed on them makes the additional five cents in the price. Native berries are being shown at 20 cents a basket. The Nova Scotia berries are of the better quality, however, and far surpass the natives in size, color and firmness. For several weeks the end of the rhubarb season has been prophesied, but it has not come yet and rhubarb still holds its place at five cents a pound. Large boxes of native apples for cooking and eating fill the space beneath the counters at 50 cents a peck. The first market apples have been of good size

and quality and in all probability the later apples of the fall market will fulfill the promise of the early season.

Close rival to the apples are the boxes labeled cooking pears, at 60 cents a peck. Though somewhat hard for eating uncooked they have sound smooth surfaces. The best quality pears in baskets holding two quarts are 40 cents, while the peaches in baskets of the same kind are 30 cents and in baskets a size larger, 40 and 60 cents according to quality of the fruit contained within. In the down town street booths peaches, smaller in size but with a much better flavor, may be procured for 15 cents a basket, or 16 peaches for a quarter. Eight, 10 and 15 cents a pound is the sign over tomatoes. Peppers are three cents a pound. Grapes may be purchased at almost any price, from two pounds and a half for 20 cents to 15 cents a pound. Concord are reasonable and seasonable. The green grapes are quite sour but good for jellies. Perhaps the highest priced fruits in the market are lemons, at 30 and 40 cents a dozen. The 30 cent ones are too small to be of much use. The difference in the selling price of lemons between markets and fruit booths is noticeable, the same quality lemons selling on the stands all the way from 10 cents a dozen to 40 cents. At 20 cents a dozen one can buy juicy fair sized fruit. Gradually the price of oranges is dropping and they may be now found in the best markets for 25 and 30 cents a dozen.

Dairy products remain about the same week after week with cheese at 23 cents a pound, the best print butter at 37 cents and the same quality in the tub at 36 cents. Michigan eggs sell at 32 and 40 cents a dozen and eastern eggs at 44 cents.

Wholesale dealers in meats have long been predicting a rise in the price of meats but the retail dealers are not affected yet, and the meat prices are exactly the same. Fish differs from day to day as the catches brought in vary, but at present the fish supply is so plentiful that all reasonable fish may be purchased at the same low cost as last week.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### WANTS TO STAY THERE

After a man has reached the top he begins to hope that the rungs in the ladder will all give out.—Detroit Free Press.

### DIFFICULT TO STOP

The great trouble with many people is that they can't quit talking until they have said more than they had to say.—Detroit Free Press.

### GOES TO HEAD OF CLASS

"Speaking of these cube artists"—"Yes!" "In what category do you put the man who has just bought a camera and shows you the first dozen films he has snapped and developed?"—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

### HIS GREATEST HAPPINESS

May I tell you the old, old story?" he asked. She looked down, blushed and nodded her assent. So he told her for the twenty-seventh time how he once won the game for Yale.—Brooklyn Life.

### ANOTHER FAMOUS CORNELLIAN

That Cornell University hen whose "record" is 660 eggs in three years should be decorated with the Order for Gallant Merit.—New York Sun. Nonsense. She'd much prefer a loving cup filled with corn.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### NOT EDIBLE

Crumbs of comfort are all right in their way, but they are poor things on which to attempt to thrive.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### NO INTERFERENCE

"Didn't you see Jimmy?" demanded Mrs. Wombat. "I did," said Mr. Wombat. "He was playing ball and when I saw him he was on second base."

"Well, why didn't you bring him home?" "My dear, I wasn't in the game. It was up to the batsman to bring him home."—Washington Herald.

### ANOTHER SEASON COMING

The locust drones in monotonous, The cricket sings its song; All signs, we'd state, which indicate It won't be summer long. —Pittsburgh Post.

### HAS SIDE LINES

"That poet who wrote an ode to a bunch of daffodils and won the \$10,000 prize offered by that eastern magazine—is that all he does for a living?" "By no means. He is also an authority on onion culture and is a staff contributor for three agricultural journals."—St. Louis Republic.

### IN A GRAMMATICAL SENSE

The Teacher—Can you describe a seahorse? The Kid—Yes'm. It's the present tense of a sawhorse.—Kansas City Star.

### BARKS AND BIGHTS

"There are some bodies of water they call bights, are there not?" "Yes. I should think the bights were the most appropriate places for the barks."—Baltimore American.

## NEW FISH MANUAL REVEALS VAST INDUSTRY

Local fishing ports and practically the entire Atlantic seaboard of North America are covered by the Fishing Masters Association's book "Fishermen of the Atlantic," the 1913 edition of which has just been issued. A complete list is given of fishing vessels, their dimensions, tonnage, owners' names and time and place of construction, of Boston, Gloucester, Provincetown, Chatham, New Bedford, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., Newport, R. I., Stonington, Conn., New York, Pensacola, Fla., and Nova Scotia ports.

Skippers of fishing vessels find the table of distances and bearings between New York and Mt. Desert given in nautical miles, of great value when navigating their vessels in unfamiliar harbors. For the first time in eight years no fishing vessel has been lost with all hands or disappeared with no tidings of the vessel or crew, during 1912, according to the book.

New lights on the new South Boston fish wharf, now nearing completion, are also given in this year's manual. The book states that the new pier will be 12 times larger than T wharf. The book further states: "Grimshy, the great fleet of steam trawlers that fish in the North sea land their catch, now holds first place.

Although most Gloucester and many Provincetown vessels land their catches at Boston, Mass., is a close second in the

amount of fish handled, and probably leads in business as measured by dollars. The improvements in the methods of packing fish for shipment is making for an increase in the business at Boston very rapidly and the leaders in the trade are confident that Grimshy, with its immense markets in London and the English midland cities, will soon be playing second place to Boston.

At present there are 475 vessels bringing fish to T wharf. They include a half dozen or so of steam trawlers, 14 steamers, 285 schooners and more than 150 sloops, gasoline boats and other small craft. These vessels bring to the wharf during the year in groundfish alone more than 100,000,000 pounds. This is divided approximately as follows: Haddock, 45 per cent; cod, 25 per cent; hake, 16 per cent; pollock, 10 per cent; eusk, 2½ per cent, and halibut, ½ of 1 per cent.

In addition there is some 6,000,000 or more of "ground" fish received from the smaller fishing ports on Massachusetts bay by rail and steamer.

While the mackerel fleets from Boston and Gloucester have failed for the past two years the enterprise of Boston dealers has supplied the demand by importations from far and wide.

A few Boston vessels have been sold during the past few years to parties on the Pacific coast, and the New England Fish Company, a Boston concern, built two modern schooners at Essex especially for the halibut industry in Pacific waters.

At Boston the actual number of Boston owned vessels is less than half the fleet of Gloucester. The book shows 107 craft hailing from Boston and 245 from Gloucester. Other American ports follow: Newport, R. I., 91 vessels; New York and Portland, Me., have 69 vessels each; Provincetown, Mass., 54; Pensacola, Fla., 53; Providence, R. I., 38; New Bedford, Mass., 32, and Chatham, Mass., 31. Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, is shown to be the greatest of Canadian fishing ports, with 247 craft owned there, a larger number than is owned in Gloucester. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is the second largest in Canada with 129 vessels.

The Pensacola industry has increased considerably during the past few years, many Boston and Gloucester vessels having been sold to engage in the red snapper industry out of that port. The red snapper is furnishing considerable business to the port of Pensacola through the fishing industry and it is increasing in importance all the time.

A few Boston vessels have been sold during the past few years to parties on the Pacific coast, and the New England Fish Company, a Boston concern, built two modern schooners at Essex especially for the halibut industry in Pacific waters.



# State Free Employment Bureau Gives Helping Hand to Workers

LIKE a helping hand held out to a faltering one the words "State Free Employment Office" across the big glass front at No. 8 Kneeland street, Boston, mean achievement and success to countless numbers who daily seek the office. From 1000 to 3000 men and women pass through the office every day in search of some kind of employment. They include every class of the wage earner from the unskilled and ignorant to the trained and educated.

The state free employment office of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is not a mere job-getting institution. It aims to make a careful study of the whole question of unemployment and meet the need in an absolutely practical, efficient manner.

The idea of establishing a public employment office in Massachusetts was conceived by Walter L. Sears during the business depression 20 years ago, when the bread line was a familiar sight in the large commercial centers, and from that time until December, 1906, when the office was brought into being through the passage of the employment law, he continued to improve upon his ideas. In recognition of their worth, Mr. Sears was made superintendent of the work.

Referring to his having taken up this work Mr. Sears said: "My reason for advocating such an institution was because I believed that it was the duty of the government to solve the question of unemployment, that it was better able to perform so large a task than could any private institution and could do so in a more disinterested way."

With Mr. Sears, the subject of unemployment is a life study. His advice is sought by public-spirited citizens all over the world, and he has visited many of the large cities of this country and Canada where he has addressed the public on the subject. The work that he has done in Boston has had a marked influence throughout the country.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Province of Quebec in Canada, have adopted his system and there is a growing movement everywhere to accomplish an adequate and comprehensive service to both employer and employee, instead of the mere taking of persons and opportunities by turn, as they come into the office and pairing them off in that way, as was formerly the general practice.

To meet effectively the varying conditions included in the term "unemployment" Mr. Sears has divided it into four general divisions, each requiring a different treatment. In the first division are those who have no trade, the business man, for instance, who, through no fault of his own, but for any one of many reasons which he cannot control, has found himself without work. Under the head of those having no trade also come discharged prisoners, paroled prisoners and the disabled.

In the second class comes the immigrant. Immigrants are classified as those who can or cannot speak English, and a further division is made of those who are unskilled and those who have trades.

The third great division includes the skilled workers, many of whom are employed, but for one reason or another desire a change.

Perhaps even more important than the question of immigration is that of vocational guidance, which constitutes the fourth division—the giving of advice to boys and girls who perhaps have left the public schools and have little idea of what is best for them to do. In the boys' department Francis E. Deady, a Ph. D. of Harvard, is virtually a vocational counselor. Similar work is carried on in the girls' department by Miss Bertha M. Badger.

These departments work in cooperation with the placement bureau, as well as with teachers and principals of the schools in the metropolitan district. To provide for the efficient handling of applications for employment and for workers the office is subdivided into departments, at the head of each of which is a manager. For instance, there is the department of skilled labor, which handles mercantile, professional, industrial, technical and mechanical lines; unskilled labor, which looks after the needs of culinary, agricultural and general laborers, and the department of youths, where minors are advised and placed in positions.

Similar departments are provided for women and girls, including skilled labor, which cares for mercantile, factory, professional and certain classes of hotel and restaurant help, where special knowledge is required; unskilled labor, which provides general institution, hotel and restaurant help and domestics, and the sixth department, which attends to exceptional cases in all lines.

With each one of these classes and groups Mr. Sears is endeavoring to work out the best solution of the problem of economics as it confronts both the individual seeking employment, and he who would give employment. It is his belief that the free employment office should be a veritable clearing house or general labor exchange. In the year 1906, in the last month of which the employment office was started, the state, city and town governments of Massachusetts spent \$3,500,000 for the relief of conditions arising from want of food, shelter and clothing.

In that same period a like amount was disbursed by organizations required by law to file returns with the government. How much more than that was spent by organizations and individuals for similar relief is not known, but Mr. Sears is certain it must have reached a vast sum and to the producer or the man who works every day he lays the burden of this expense. From these figures it is clear to Mr. Sears that not only should there be relief from actual distress, but that the conditions need to be met from every

standpoint, and that the government is the only proper party to undertake the task.

As a first essential, everybody in the office is given to understand that there must be a sympathetic, helpful attitude toward the applicant, that though he seem hopeless he must be given the benefit of any doubt and helped to rise. Tact, sympathy and good judgment are required of the personnel of the office and an evidence of the success of the plan is given by "Mary," who came in the other day to visit Miss Mulloney.

Mary made her initial appearance at the office on the first day of its opening. She evidently had been drinking. Miss Mulloney won her confidence and for the past seven years Mary has continued to come to the state free employment office whether in need of a position or not, generally by way of a visit. She has become polite and ladylike in manner and is well dressed. Miss Mulloney has no hesitation in recommending her as a respectable, hard-working woman.

Similar stories might be told of other women, men, girls and boys; stories of those who have been helped out of difficulties, as well as through them; from wrong habits as well as undesirable employment, and into the right ones in each instance, and to the efficiency of the office employees is due much of the success of the office.

Applications for employment are received at the bureau from all over the

United States, from Canada and even from far-away Tasmania. Employers from many of the old-world countries seek the aid of the office as do employees, but while the office can send men and women abroad in answer to calls, it is against the law to import workers.

More than 24,000 employers are patrons of the office. Workers have been sent to the Pacific coast, but preference always is given to the home state. The office afforded employment for more than 20,000 last year, not to mention the disinterested service rendered to a still greater number of employers.

No charge is assessed either employee or employer. All expenses of the office are met by state appropriations and the clerks are all civil service appointees. It is estimated that the per capita cost for each person placed by the bureau is 86 cents.

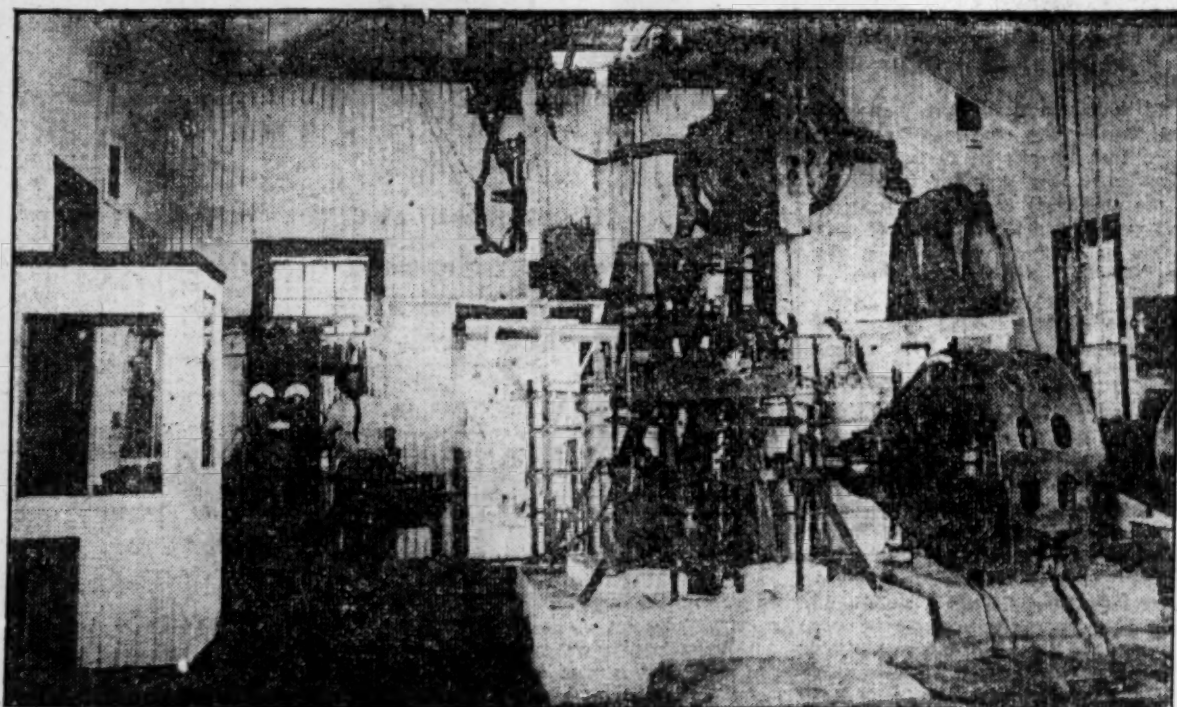
By taking a neutral position in times of strike, the office works harmoniously with organized labor. A letter received a short time ago from a large manufacturer in the state says: "The type of men you sent is a vast improvement over any we had from other agencies and best of all, they get jobs without paying a full week's wages."

So satisfactory has the work proven in Boston that Mr. Sears has organized offices for similar work in Springfield and Fall River and is getting one ready at Worcester to open in September.



(Photo by South End Studio, Boston)  
**WALTER L. SEARS**  
Superintendent of work which has made Massachusetts State Free Employment Office an important institution

## NEW WIRELESS RULES TO COME SOON



Interior view of one of world's largest radio stations at Arlington, Va.

Official announcement was received today by the local radio inspector, Henry C. Gowler, that President Wilson will proclaim the "London convention" of wireless rules for all nations on Aug. 29 or 30. This action causes standard adopted July 3, 1912, at London to go into effect, making it easier for communication to be held between steamers and other craft at sea, regardless of their nationality.

Originally scheduled to take effect July 1, the rules have not yet superseded the Berlin radiotelegraphic convention, on account of the fact that the President has not yet proclaimed the new regulations. They have been ratified by the United States Senate, however, and the date when they will go into effect will probably be announced at the time the rules are proclaimed.

The London convention has been ratified by most of the nations of the world and is now the prevailing system used in wireless operation. The Berlin system is still observed by Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, France, Greece, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. A few nations have not ratified either the Berlin or London convention.

Ships of the two divisions—stations having constant service, and stations having a service of limited duration—under the London convention are subject to the following regulation:

"Ships provided with radio installations and classed under the first two divisions are bound to have radio installations for emergency calls, all the elements of which shall be kept under conditions of the greatest possible safety to be determined by the government issuing the license. Such emergency installations shall have their own source of energy, be capable of quickly being set into operation, of functioning for at least six hours, and have a minimum range of 80 nautical miles for ships of the first division and 30 miles for those of the second. Such emergency installations shall not be required in the case of vessels the regular installations of which fulfill the requirements of the present article."

Section 4 of the wireless ship act of 1912 provides:

"An auxiliary power supply, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, must be provided which will enable the sending set for at least four hours to send messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night."

The difference between these two requirements may be harmonized at the November international conference on safety at sea. The normal wave length for ship stations under the London convention is 600 meters, and all American ship stations except on vessels of small tonnage must be prepared to send distress calls on this wave length.

By the general use of this London convention regulations by all nations all wireless signals will be alike and have the same meaning. This avoids confusion,

## DICK LAW SAID NOT TO INTERFERE WITH SALEM MEN

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Ropes of Salem, who is in command of the Second Corps of Cadets, of that city today explained that the order issued by the war department requiring the first brigade to complete its units before July of next year, would not interfere with his corps. He said that provision for the first corps and the second corps of cadets remained independent commands was made in the Dick law under which the government is acting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ropes declared that his regiment had been independent since its formation in 1753 and that it would continue so. If any brigade is short of the required units he said it must form new regiments throughout the state or increase its strength by some other means than by including the two corps of cadets.

## SUBWAY COVERS WILL BE SMALLER

When the work of rebuilding the Tremont street entrances and exits to the Cambridge subway is completed, about the middle of September, cause for complaints on the part of the store owners whose windows are darkened by the present structures will, it is said, have been removed. The remodeling is being done by the transit commission and will cost about \$200,000.

The changes will be effected by cutting off the rear portion of the exit and entrance so that there will be four small hoods covering the stairways instead of the present houses. They will be of the same material as those now standing and it is expected that the signs showing the different trains will be made smaller and placed immediately over each entrance and exit.

## STOWAWAY NOT YET LOCATED

Diligent search is continuing today for Abraham Sabel, the stowaway who disappeared from the British steamer St. Patrick, Captain May, when at quarantine early Friday morning. The boat-swain of the St. Patrick said he saw Sabel at 2 a. m. Friday on deck, shortly before high tide. It is believed that he was carried out to sea.

Captain May visited the immigration office at Long wharf to explain the situation. He will be held responsible for the man's disappearance and is liable to a fine.

## PROTEST ON WOOL RATE OF N. E. LINES IS MADE TO U. S.

WASHINGTON—Alleging that the rate from Lawrence, Mass., to Providence, R. I., on wool waste and wool noils is excessive, Asa Peck & Co. of Providence today filed complaint with the interstate commerce commission against the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads. The present rate is 18 cents per hundred pounds and it is claimed it should not exceed the fourth class rate. Reproduction of \$975 is asked.

## WINK TO ATTEMPT VOYAGE AGAIN

More determined than ever to cross the Atlantic ocean in their 14-foot sailboat Wink, though their attempt to get away Friday afternoon reached an unexpected climax when the craft ran on to the Graves in a rough sea, receiving slight damages, Joseph Higgins, owner, and Lawrence Moran, both of East Boston, are making preparations today for sailing Monday for Liverpool, via Provincetown and Newfoundland.

## MAY CALL A GENERAL STRIKE

ERIE, Pa.—George A. Cooke, president of the Central Labor organization, says a general strike will be declared at a meeting of union workers this afternoon, if troops are ordered here. Forty troops are here following disturbances last night.

## GUILD DECORATION PLEASES NEWSBOYS

Boston Newsboys Protective Union has forwarded to former Governor Curtis Guild a copy of resolutions it passed congratulating him on receiving the decoration of St. Alexander, the second highest honor within the gift of the Russian government.

Mr. Guild is an honorary member of the Newsboys Union.

## WILLIAMS AND JOHNSON WIN

NEWPORT, R. I.—R. N. Williams, Jr., defeated W. M. Washburn in their sixth-round match of the all-comers lawn tennis singles tournament at the Casino this afternoon, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4.

W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia defeated J. R. Strachan of San Francisco in the other match, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

## RADIO TELEGRAPH INVENTOR'S AWARD NOW SET ASIDE

A verdict of \$406,175 in favor of Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, an inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy, against the National Electric Signaling Company et al., was set aside by the United States circuit court of appeals today. The verdict was returned some time ago in the district court.

Darwin S. Wolcott and Fessenden, under an agreement with Hay Walker, Jr., and Thomas H. Given, transferred their patents to the company. Walker and Given advanced \$728,000 for which they held notes. They held a majority of the stock. Fessenden and Walker were entitled to be paid out of the earnings of the company, before payment of any dividends, \$300,000. The claim of Walker and Given was to bear interest, that of Wolcott and Fessenden was not to bear interest.

With a view to equalize the claims an agreement was made among them that the claim of Fessenden and Wolcott was put on an equal basis as regards interest with the other claim. The parties were officers and directors of the company. Fessenden sued the company on this claim. The court says it is clear the agreement did not disclose an agreement by the corporation to assume a debt to Fessenden or an agreement by the corporation to put his claim on the basis of promissory notes.

The court holds the agreement to equalize the claims was not a corporate agreement and says the jury should have been instructed that the contract relating to the claim did not bind the corporation to pay Fessenden the amount claimed as a debt. The court further holds that the trial judge erred in not instructing the jury that as Wolcott was jointly interested in the sum of \$300,000 any claim for the enforcement could be made only by Wolcott and plaintiff jointly.

Judge Aldrich dissents, holding the corporation liable.

## CHILD GARDEN PRIZES OFFERED AT FLOWER SHOW

Productions of children's gardens in this state are to be shown in Horticultural hall, Aug. 30 and 31, when the annual flower show there is to be held. Entries are more numerous than usual, and the competition for the prizes, which include a state appropriation of \$200, is keen.

Prizes to be awarded include the following: Vegetables from school gardens, flowers from school gardens, vegetables from a child's home garden, flowers from a child's home garden, vase of flowers from a child's garden, potted plant grown by a child in the city of Boston, native flowers, berries, leaves and grasses correctly named, china asters, dahlias, beets, gladioli, green corn, cucumbers, green string beans, pumpkin, squash, carrots, tomatoes. Additional awards will be given to exhibits of merit.

## VACATION PUPILS EXHIBIT WORK

An exemplification of the work done by the vacation schools at the Malden Y. M. C. A. was held today in the association rooms, the schools having completed their sessions Friday.

Of the 67 pupils entering the school, 60 completed the courses and of these the instructors have recommended 80 per cent for promotion to an advanced grade with the opening of the public schools next month. Entrance certificates will be completed for by the pupils a few days before the opening of the schools. Mrs. Cora Hill Dempsey, principal of the Center school, was in charge of the classes. Monday most of the boys who have been in the summer school will go to camp at Lynnfield.

## ROXBURY MAN TO WELCOME ENVOYS

Harry O. Sandberg of Roxbury has been delegated to receive the South American delegates to the international conference of students which begins at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a week from tomorrow.

Mr. Sandberg will accompany the South Americans on a trip which is to include Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington and New York. He represents the Pan-American Union, having been selected by Director General John Barrett. He will also address the congress.

## TAX RATE OF OVER \$17.20 IS EXPECTED

Official announcement that the tax rate in Boston for the year 1913-1914 will probably exceed \$17.20 as against \$16.40 for the three preceding years is expected at the assessors' office Monday. The increase is principally due to a smaller gain in personal property and increase in metropolitan and state assessments.

**CO-RECEIVERSHIP ACTION PUT OFF**  
Judge Dodge, in the United States district court today, again put off until Wednesday the question of appointing a co-receiver for the Walpole Tire & Rubber Company of Walpole to act with Robert C. Fisher, who was appointed receiver three weeks ago.

## BOSTON SCHOOL GROWTH RAPID SHOWS REPORT

Average Daily Attendance in 1912-13 Is 2057 More Than That of the Preceding Year

Growth of Boston's public schools is shown by the annual statistical report, soon to come from the hands of the printer. The average daily attendance during the year ending June 31 was 2057 over that of the previous year, or the largest daily increase in five years. There was a registration of 115,506 day school pupils. Of this number 58,713 were boys and 56,793 were girls.

They were distributed as follows: Normal 215, high 14,783, grades 92,196, kindergarten 7484, special schools 828. In addition, there were also 10,190 pupils in the evening schools and 1022 in the continuation school, making a grand total for the city of 135,729.

To house these pupils the city provided 186 brick and stone schoolhouses, 72 wooden schoolhouses and 103 portable single-room buildings, making a total of 363 school buildings, besides numerous rented rooms in private buildings.

The total number of principals and teachers now in the employ of the city is 3057, or 73 more than at the corresponding time last year.

## DISRAELI CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

Officers have just been elected by the Disraeli Club as follows: President, Edward N. Marcus; vice-president, Bernard L. Levine; secretary, Jacob L. Garber; treasurer, Joseph L. Bagelman; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph J. Resnick; reporter, Abram Resnick; executive and editorial committees, Bernard L. Levine, Jacob L. Garber, Morris Davis, Sydney Weiner, Abram Resnick; board of trustees, Joseph Resnick, chairman, Simon, Cohen and Karl Freedman.

The triennial election was held in the Elizabeth Peabody house Thursday evening. Several walks were conducted by the club throughout the season, the last of which took place on Aug. 17, when the members went from the North station to West Gloucester and back.

## SHIFTING SANDS OF CAPE COD A DELAY TO CANAL

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Construction of the Cape Cod canal has been so delayed by shifting sands that it will not be ready until 1915, or about a year later than originally estimated, according to Commodore Miller of the Cape Cod Construction Company.

The geologic formation of the cape also has furnished unexpected difficulties in canal construction, the commodore says. He continues: "In digging the canal we have encountered moraines that form the backbone of the cape, and the problems they have presented have set the work back a year." The occasion of the remarks was a meeting of the Old Colony Club here Friday. About 150 were present.

## ARBITRATION OF "L" ISSUES TO BE RESUMED MONDAY

Arbitration of the five points still at issue between the Boston Elevated Company and the Carmen's Union will be resumed Monday morning at a public hearing in the State House, as a result of the failure of the two-day conferences between representatives of the men and the company to reach further agreement. James J. Storror, chairman of the committee on arbitration, was present at the last conference yesterday and listened to the discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting he announced that the public hearings would be taken up again.

## TREE WARDENS GET FORESTRY POINTS

Addresses by forestry experts, an exhibition of methods of attack on leopard moths on Boston Common by J. W. Chapman, city entomologist, and a trip to the estate of Gen. Stephen M. Weld at Dedham, where the expert forestry management was inspected, were given members of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Association at the State House yesterday.

## HULL CELEBRATES IN ANNUAL FETE

HULL, Mass.—Aquatic sports are the order of the day here in celebration of Hull gala day. The program, which is especially for the children this year, opens with an assembly in Paragon hall and closes in the evening with a band concert and illumination and fireworks at M street and Bay avenue.

## DOANE FAMILY TO MEET

A reunion of the Doane Family Association of America will be held at the Atlantic house, Nantasket, Tuesday. There will be a business meeting at noon and a dinner at 2 p. m.

## WAKEFIELD HAS TAX RATE OF \$3 OVER LAST YEAR

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The assessors announce the tax rate here as \$21.50 on \$1000, an increase of \$3 over the rate of \$18.50 maintained for the past two years, and the second highest on record. They follow it with figures showing the cause of the rise and the gains which prevented it from going higher. Chairman Parker states that had it not been for big increases in the value of real estate and in new building, the town would have faced a \$24 rate, at least.

State, county and metropolitan district assessments amounted to the record total of \$46,370.00 this year, which, with increased town appropriations and losses of \$24,292.20 in general receipts, produced a net tax levy of \$242,991.20. This last figure is \$42,703.47 higher than in 1912.

The assessors' valuation figures are: Land, 3,440.825 (gain of \$93,905); buildings, \$3,880,033 (gain of \$423,160); personal property, \$2,171,344 (gain of \$53,541); total valuation \$11,501,204 (gain of \$570,696). Other gains were \$340,125 in new building (\$15,125 above the record); \$177,030 by revaluation. There are 3562 poll tax payers, an increase of 166.

## ARLINGTON WOMAN GIVES FARM TO AID AGRICULTURE

Donating her 40-acre farm for a school where the back-to-the-farm movement may be forwarded, Mrs. George Kimball of Arlington, Mass., says: "I should like to see the abandoned farms of New England taken up and improved as we have improved this one, for it was an abandoned farm 20 years ago when we bought it." The farm is at Mason, N. H., and as Mrs. Kimball cannot use it herself she felt that young men who are studying agriculture should have the benefit of the place.

The plan is for someone to occupy the place throughout the year and take care of boys who will come from time to time in groups to learn practical farming under an instructor. Professor Morton of Amherst, Professor Stimpson, head of the agricultural high schools and others will send their boys' clubs up there. Some will be students of agriculture, but more will be young men who have not determined upon what business activity to enter, who will be taught something of intensive farming with a view to encouraging them in that vocation.

## EMPIRE STATE TO HONOR PERRY AT BUFFALO, SEPT. 2-6

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Commodore Perry's triumph over the British fleet on Lake Erie 100 years ago will be celebrated by New York state at Buffalo Sept. 2-6.

Features of the celebration will be military pageants, a reception to Commodore Perry's flagship, the "Niagara"; parades of the state fire fighting organizations and displays of fireworks, depicting historical subjects. A court of honor is being erected in Main street.

## LARGE LIST IS OFF FOR EUROPE

Sailing for Liverpool this afternoon the Leyland line steamship Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, carries 40 cabin passengers and a large stowage list. Among the cabin passengers are: Albert Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Reynolds of Boston, Mrs. Amy Atkinson, Miss Mary Atkinson, R. C. Baylis, Wilfred Bolster, Mr. and Mrs. Maxine Bocher, Miss Esther Bocher, Miss Helen Bocher, Frederic Bocher, Thomas S. Carrington, Miss Ellen Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Coxeter, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Gammon, Dr. and Mrs. Ira Harris, Don L. King, Miss F. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. William E. McElfresh, Miss S. Paynter, Miss Alice Pegg, Mrs. Mary Stone, Albert E. Stone, George B. Hughes, Miss Alice R. Woolley, F. E. Watts, John Wood, Henry P. Rines and John A. Farley.

## CAPE CAMPAIGN OF SUFFRAGISTS WILL CONCLUDE

Two meetings today in Provincetown and an open-air meeting in Sandwich Monday, held by the party of Boston suffragists campaigning on Cape Cod, conclude the week's tour for answering the anti-suffragists.

The speakers will return to Boston Tuesday and prepare for the reception of the four pilgrims who are coming from New York with a message to Mayor Fitzgerald.

## NEW YORK-BOSTON SAIL IN 36 HOURS

Completing what is considered the fastest trip ever made by a sailing vessel between New York and Boston, the schooner Nellie Grant, Captain Black, arrived in port today with a cargo of sand.

Just 36 hours was taken to negotiate the passage, which is but a few hours more than are taken by the freight steamers which come here. The schooner was picked by the tug Ross and tied up at East Boston.



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# Week's Review of American Events

NEW YORK'S possession of two governors, or by two governors, yields a widening circle of problems, beginning with the question as to the technical right of each to the place and extending to the effect of impeachment upon the holding of an office pending its trial, and beyond this to the issue between impeachment and the recall as a means of discipline of high officials. There is a singular commentary upon the failure of constitution rebuilders to frame their provisions in words that give no opportunity for dispute. The New York constitution has been entirely redrafted several times and the present instrument was drawn up and accepted in 1894, making it one of the most recent of the fundamental instruments of the older states. It was the product of a constitutional convention, in which it is now being observed with some mirth, Senator Elihu Root, the defender of old methods against innovations, was a leading member.

The impeachment provision in this draft was changed, in apparent effort to make the constitution of the state conform with that of the United States and of other commonwealths as to the impeachment process taking immediate effect upon the official's tenure. The old New York plan was unique in displacing the official when proceedings began, distinctly contrary to the federal constitution. The new phrase is not definite, but it probably would be taken as leaving the governor in office but for a phrase in the section as to the duties of the lieutenant governor, which was left standing and seems to advance him to the governorship as soon as the one holding the office is indicted before the Senate. In defense of Mr. Sulzer there comes the general policy of not displacing an official under trial and the still broader principle of all judicial proceedings that a man is innocent in the eyes of the law until proven otherwise.

The most directly opposite views are taken by the press and by the lawyers of the country in a nation-wide debate, with the reflection cast upon a constitution that leaves so necessary a point in uncertainty. The defenders of the recall are improving the occasion to point out that the people in a general test would be a safer and fairer court than a legislative body, almost certain to be influenced in its verdict by party or factional interests. The New York Senate, it is urged, will heed the direction of Tammany, the instigator of the entire proceeding; the people would act with freedom and to the end of justice and right. There is the customary reasoning to a general conclusion from a single incident or situation. The general course of impeachments cannot be charged with having been contrary to the preservation of discipline over public officials, however halting the present one in New York may be.

## New York's Executive Disorder Likely to Continue

Apparently the Lieutenant-Governor of New York has gained ground in the course of the week in his hold upon the office. He has the opinion of the attorney-general that he is the rightful occupant of the executive offices, which in the ordinary sense he is not occupying owing to the persistence of the Governor on the next floor. The attorney-general's political affiliations immediately come into question, another showing of the excess of personality and faction in the office proceeding. This official's decision, however, even though no more than an expression of opinion, has the effect of giving persons wishing to transact public business with the actual head of the state confidence in Lieutenant-Governor Glynn's title. Governor Sulzer's proposal of a test case in the courts is rejected by his rival on the ground of a high constitutionality in his possession of the office and the fact that the impeachment court will in time pass upon the issue.

The determination of this point by the court which has authority to settle questions of constitutionality would have had value beyond the present case and would have had a higher one in public opinion than that of a political body like the Senate. It is the unquestioned power of the impeachment court to settle the questions of its jurisdiction, and of the right of the charged official to hold office until a verdict is reached. It will also pass upon the question of the soundness of the action of the Legislature to proceed to impeach, taken at a special session, a minor point but one affecting its own right to convene and try the case.

The final point of dispute is ethical—whether the Governor does well to insist upon holding his office in defiance of the Legislature and of the highest judicial officer and upon disputed technical ground instead of yielding and abiding by the action of the impeachment court. Governor Sulzer is not a ready yielder. He defends every inch of his technical ground. And beyond this he has the considerable support of a portion of the public in resisting what is regarded as a vindictive and punitive attack by the political power he has affronted. The two claimants continuing in their rival possession until the impeachment is tried and the Senate and court of appeals giving the constitutional vagueness a partisan treatment, the actual protection against another such development will need a clearing up of the contradictory phrases of the much overhauled constitution. Neither of the claimants can fairly be said to have a clear title nor on the other hand to be without some technical defense in holding his ground.

## Mexican Relations in Daily Change of Report

The reader of Mexican despatches day by day has continued in the doubtful enjoyment of shifting scenes, of varying

sensational color. The two means of correction of mistaken impressions have been to wait until the next day and to get news from Washington. Early in the present week the announcement that President Huerta had delivered an ultimatum—that was the name for it—to the United States demanding recognition before midnight of the day it was proclaimed took on a comic opera quality when it was known that the declaration reached Washington after both the President and the secretary of state had retired for the night. Recognition in the dark would have been a novel demand in diplomacy. The next day brought the correction and the report was fled away as one of the inventions of irresponsible authors of news. It has been followed by the information that Mr. Lind has been granted two interviews by the Mexican President and that they were "cordial."

Nevertheless there has been gained at Washington an impression that the course of Senator Huerta is not quite ingenious, that he or men near to him in official relations have been circulating to the sensational statements and that his attitude of friendliness to the United States is one of policy rather than appreciation of the purpose of the Washington government. The Mexican minister of the interior, Senator Urrutia, appears to have had some knowledge of the ultimatum performance and to carry some responsibility for the warlike reports. But all the acts of his chief, particularly those of deference to Mr. Lind, have been expressive of a purpose to retain friendship with President Wilson. The need of recognition does not diminish. If the failure to negotiate the large loan in Europe is correctly reported the course of the United States is denying the bolster that is essential to continued standing of the Huerta regime.

Rising above all the conflict of despatches and reducing to inconsequence the conduct of the Mexican minister of the interior and all other partisans of either side in the dispute, is the unvarying course of President Wilson. The stand he has taken for non-recognition and non-intervention, for a friendly offer to undertake a settlement between the parties and to aid in a determination of Mexicans as to Mexico's government, is gaining justification by every contriving incident. He is about to take the nation into full confidence. Having evidently won the senators of the foreign relations committee, he will early next week, give Congress the benefit of the full story of the transactions of the purpose of sending Mr. Lind and the results of his mission, of the conclusions the administration has reached and the reasons for them. It is the week's record, in a word, that the administration has advanced into a stronger hold upon the confidence of the nation; that there will be no compromise of honor or unwarranted exercise of power in dealing with a problem that is simplified when it is handled without passion.

## Impatience with Senate's Slow Progress Is Growing

Debate of the tariff in the Senate has become so academic a performance that toleration of long speeches evidently is becoming difficult and the demand grows louder from every section that action replace it. The speeches are hardly illuminating except occasionally upon some minor point. The general policy of the administration and of the party in power is not in question, at least not to the point of a doubt of the purpose eventually to revise the tariff substantially as marked out in the Underwood bill. The speech of Senator Hollis, the new member from New Hampshire, in which he made vigorous assault upon the textile manufacturers of his own section, gained attention through its unusual tone in tariff speeches, which are traditionally influenced by local considerations. It was unfortunate in its effort to declare the lack of any obligation upon his part to defend the interests that he found represented in the minority in the Legislature of his own state of his own party but opposing his election. The general course of the debate has been exceptionally free from sectional and personal argument. The Senate has stood by free sugar in its one significant vote of the week.

Prospect of enactment of a banking and currency bill was darkened by the apparent defection of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, the chairman of the committee reporting the bill, whose name was a part of the name of the administration's measure. "Owen against the Owen bill" was the clever phrase of the mid-week headlines. It covered the announcement that the senator was opposed to the divisional reserve banks and that he would present another bill, widely different in its plan. The fuller statement of his views, possibly modified by contact with the White House, shows him less an insurgent, but, to the extent that he remains a dissenter from the bill as it is and proposes some alternative, he illustrates the difficulty that the currency bill encounters. The offset to this unfavorable fact is supplied by the apparent decline of banking opposition to the bill. A conference in progress in Chicago is reasonably expected to show the banks as not obstructing the design to bring a practical end to the years of discussion of the problem.

## Progressive Party's Hold the Fall's Political Problem

The early developments of political contests in the states that will hold elections this year point to the standing of the Progressive party as the one test of interest. The elections following the national one have in all the period of party rule been of service as showing the estimate of the course of the one in power. While this test has been less

marked in the elections of the November following the beginning of a new administration that has not failed to be an issue and to get some measure of response. It is reduced this year through the lack of the framing of any policy by the Wilson administration that was not forecasted in the election of 1912. The tariff is not being differently handled than was promised and expected. The Mexican situation is being so handled as not to lend itself to a submission in any state election. But everywhere there is showing a question as to the Progressive party, whether it will hold its support of last year. The indications so far developed are singularly uniform in the direction of the loss of strength in the new departure, a gradual but distinct returning to the alignment of the old parties.

In Massachusetts, it is observed, that the candidates for the Legislature have quite numerous secured the indorsement of both the Republican and Progressive voters in preparation for the primaries. While not conclusive such a course by voters of a new party has its value as evidence that the division is not permanent. In Maine a congressional election in September will be taken as a party indication and the administration will make a determined effort to get indorsement. But here again the course of the Progressive party becomes the key of the situation and its test of strength may be the one valuable indication. In Maryland there is outright division between the "Progressive" and "machine" Democrats, which will do some degree show the extent of loyalty to the administration in the party. Western elections will have their contribution to a showing of the Progressives' permanence and it is only faintly that there is yet shown the working of the political law of return to an equilibrium, which will operate to reduce the new party's strength. No part of the country has failed to observe with interest the transfer of Governor Foss of Massachusetts from the Democratic to the Republican camp, of no wide consequence if purely a personal act, as it is made to appear, but gaining some value as exhibiting the looseness of party allegiance which is widely prevalent.

## Governors to Meet and Discuss Large Matters

The governors of states, who have recently discovered their power to act together in influencing legislation, will meet at Colorado Springs the coming week and deal with problems that have been under consideration since the gathering of last year by assignment in pairs. Thus the governors of Oklahoma and Washington will present their conclusions as to state boards of efficiency and economy in the light of the experience of six states that have such adjuncts. The Legislatures will be reported upon by the chief executives of Alabama and Arizona, and the state assumption of campaign expenses by those of Connecticut and Wyoming. Governor Dunne alone will report upon the growth of commissions. The problem of farm credits and better marketing methods will be more definitely dealt with upon the report of nine governors as a committee expected to recommend definite legislation which will be recommended to all the Legislatures if it meets with the support of two thirds of those in the convention.

Uniformity in legislation is singularly lacking in the American states. The New York impeachment situation reveals an unsuspected instance. The variations in county organization and powers is another that has lately come under notice, although not to be reached in the easy way of legislation as it is framed into constitutions. What is of greatest significance in the assembling of governors is the developing of the executive responsibility as to legislation. President Wilson as Governor of New Jersey gave a glowing example of personal power in control of the Legislature and exceptional only in the success of his efforts. There is no stronger record than that of Senator La Follette when he was Governor in Wisconsin, where the policy of the state as to public service corporations was radically changed through his insistent demand, a pioneer example of executive responsibility. It is not resented in any marked degree and Legislatures, generally speaking, have rapidly come to co-operation with the Governor or to a yielding to his direction, under the compulsion of popular support.

## American Bar Association to Have Notable Session

There is rare distinction in the plans for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association to be held in Montreal the first week in September. The towering one is, of course, the presence of Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor of England. When he is presented to the bar association by Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court there will be offered no less a spectacle than the standing together in America for the first time of the heads of the highest judicial tribunals of the two nations. No lord high chancellor of England has preceded him to this continent. Aside from the personal interest in the present incumbents of these supreme judicial offices, there will be enforced a reminder of the wide variance in the character of their positions. The non-political character of the American court system will be contrasted to the mingling of judicial and political offices in the British high chancellorship. The one is strictly judicial, the other administrative, legislative and judicial in one, far aside from being the presiding justice of the high court, the lord high chancellor is speaker of the House of Lords with curiously limited presiding powers, privy counselor, the keeper of the seal,

the summoner of Parliaments to session, the head of the entire system of charitable institutions, a member of the cabinet, the highest paid official and the first in rank of all civic officers outside the royal family, taking precedence immediately after the Archbishop of Canterbury. The political character of the office is marked by the fact that he is of the party in control of the government and retires from the woolsack with party changes, and further by the fact that Viscount Haldane came to the office after long parliamentary service and a seat in the cabinet as lord secretary of war. Lord Haldane is now on the seas and will land in New York.

Hardly less in significance will be the first assembling of the chief justices of all the American courts of last resort. Again the international color will be heightened by the presence of Maitre Labori, the French advocate, who was the defender of Capt. Emile Dreyfus in the trial that a few years ago held the interest of the world. Moreover, the American law will be represented in a former President of the United States, Mr. Taft being expected to give an address on the closing day of the session, Sept. 3.

Practical value is expected of such an assemblage and the bearing it will have upon some present problem of the law and of the people is looked for this year in the effort to formulate a simplification of judicial procedure. The complications of pleadings and the heavy cost of processes in the inferior courts have been long the topic of discussion and the object of wondering to the laity. The meeting of a committee of the association to be held the Saturday before the convention will be attended by the chief justices and out of it is expected to come report that will bring to practical results the long continued agitation. At this point, quite as much as in the meeting of high judicial functionaries, the public will have a concern, one of unmistakable importance.

## Panama Fair May Yet Have British Support

Hope has not been abandoned by President Moore of the Panama exposition of 1915 at San Francisco that both Great Britain and Germany will reconsider the decision of the governments not to participate. The statement by the British prime minister, in reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons to the effect that the decision not to share in the exposition was final, is not taken so by the commercial interests of England and the press has not ceased to discuss it. The London Times has declared this week that it expects to see the wish to take part in the fair fulfilled and that the expenditure of \$1,250,000 is a trifle when there is a question of the exhibition being boycotted on account of the tolls legislation. The commercial papers of Germany are making similar protest against the decision of the government, which they declare was mistaken and unduly influenced by the iron interest to the neglect of the others.

The success of the exposition is declared by the management to be in no way contingent on the action of Great Britain and Germany, but there is no concealment that there is regret over the possible absence. The supply of world fairs is declared by the British government to have been too generous, but the occasion for one on the Pacific coast is undeniable. The opening of the canal could not be passed without some celebration of world character and the Pacific coast is its fit place—a conclusion that will not be challenged at this remove from the contest between San Francisco and New Orleans. The pressure of the trade interests of the European countries may be expected to have its effect.

## Tennis Championships in Brilliant Contests

Newport, R. I., has been this week the scene of lawn tennis championship contests that have furnished the finest examples of mastery. The national doubles championship was successfully defended by Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, defeating Strachan and Griffin, Pacific coast doubles champions, the challengers, in three straight sets. The week ends with the contest for the singles championship well advanced and supplying the highest order of playing. The tournament at Boston of the National Archery Association has supplied a fine exhibition of skill in this graceful sport, with an evident increase in interest in it in a land that has not yet accorded it a semblance to the importance it has in England, where the trophies have been brought down through several centuries.

## FLORIDA CANAL TO SEA PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—A plan is under way to construct a ship canal from Jacksonville to the sea, connecting St. John's river with a great dock basin at Atlantic beach. The plan provides for dredging Sherman's creek, and the improvement would provide water communication between Jacksonville and that seaside resort. It is predicted that the work can be completed in twelve months. The plan includes reclamation of neighboring land and the planting of palm trees along the new water course.

## PROTECTION FOR UTAH WATERS

SALT LAKE CITY—Radical action to protect the waters of Big Cottonwood canyon against contamination and possible pollution will be taken at once by the board of county commissioners as the result of an inspection trip.

### The *OUTSIDE* Line to


# NEW YORK

You go aboard shortly before 5 o'clock. The rest of the long, summer afternoon you breathe in the salt breezes on deck. As twilight deepens, you glimpse the shores of Cape Cod.

Then you find you have a real appetite. You eat a dinner that does it justice. Finally you turn in for a glorious night's sleep.

If you are wise, you will be up early to view the romantic shores of Long Island Sound.

You reach New York refreshed, ready for the day.



Leave North Side India Wharf at 5 p. m. weekdays and Sunday. Due New York 8.30 next morning. Fare \$4.00; inside 2-berth staterooms, \$1.00; 2-berth outside rooms, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf, at City Ticket Office, 332 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

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By NIXON WATERMAN

### ENVIRONMENT

Something of yours you must give me  
Whenever we happen to meet,  
Whether we smile and are friends for the while  
Or carelessly pass in the street:  
Something of yours I must gather  
And make it a portion of mine,  
So what shall it be—this you offer to me?  
And is it of shadow or shine?

Something of mine I must give you,  
In look or in word or in deed,  
Be you friend or even foe, to carry on as you go;  
May it match with your wish and your need.  
Yes, something must each to the other  
Be giving whenever we meet,  
Whether we smile and are friends for the while  
Or carelessly pass in the street.

### OBVIOUS

"So you are of the opinion that women have their limitations?"  
"Yes, and especially since they are wearing hobble skirts."

Notwithstanding the tariff discussion, the golfers of the land continue to do a thriving business.

If the bill that has been introduced in Congress to increase the salary of the Vice-President from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year should become a law it may have a tendency to increase the quality, as it certainly will the quantity of "timber" available for such use.

The "open" season for theatergoing is again at hand and the "open door" policy will soon be popular with managers once more.

Recent achievements in baseball have served as reminders that it takes a pitcher with lots of curves to make it "three straight" outs.

## SAN FRANCISCO IS TO SEE FINE CATTLE IN 1915

SAN FRANCISCO—Members of the California Livestock Breeders Association from nearby cities, in session at the eleventh annual meeting of the organization at the Palace hotel, heard a lecture by D. O. Lively, whose subject was "Livestock at the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition," in which the speaker promised the members that the best stock of the earth would be brought to San Francisco during the exposition.

Dean Van Norman of the University of California farm read a paper. Prof. J. L. Thompson of the farm spoke on "Pork Production."

Officers were elected as follows: Judge Peter Shields of Sacramento, president; E. W. Howard of San Francisco, first vice-president, and W. A. Morris of Woodland, second vice president.

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NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER and RAPIDS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC—August 30 and September 2.

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AUSABLE CHASM, LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND LAKE GEORGE—August 28 and September 11, returning direct by rail or via Hudson River Day Line and New York.

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Oct. 25 Nov. 19  
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ONE CLASS CABIN (11) SERVICE  
\$52.50 AND UPWARD  
according to steamer

ARABIC—Sept. 26, Sept. 23, Oct. 21  
CYMBRI—Sept. 9, Oct. 7  
Boston—Azores—Mediterranean  
Crete, Sept. 6, noon; Canope, Sept. 20

## LEYLAND LINE

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One Class Cabin Service (11) \$50  
Devonian, Aug. 30, 5:30 A.M.  
Canadian, Sept. 19, 5:30 A.M.

Winifredian, Sept. 27  
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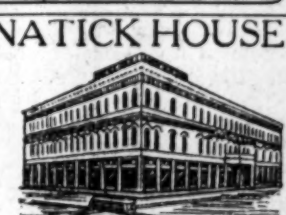
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GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON

This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.

Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte

Breakfast, Single, from \$1.50 to \$2



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN



WHEN you come to New York—of course you will want to make your home in the largest and safest hotel in the world—the McAlpin—famous for its

Luxurious, Home-Like Comfort  
Wonderfully Efficient Service  
Notable Moderation in Prices

Exceptional in its location—at Broadway and 34th Street—central to the shops and theaters. One block from Pennsylvania Terminal—a short walk to Grand Central Station.

Whether your stay in the city be short or long—you will live at the McAlpin—if you seek ideal accommodations—at the prices you always have wanted to pay.

Reservations made by telegraph at our expense

Management of MERRY & BOOMER

**HOTEL McALPIN**  
New York  
Nearer than Anything to Everything

## Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York  
5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York  
600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine excellent. Prices unequalled. In the Center of Shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath One Person, \$2 and up. Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up. The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.



## Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue  
RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN

European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.



## Hotel Breslin

NEW YORK CITY

"The Center of Things Active"

A strictly high class, modern fireproof hotel at a most convenient location, Broadway at Twenty-ninth Street, the centre of the shopping and theatre districts.

The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management. Write for booklet.  
D. B. MULLIGAN, Manager

IF COMING TO NEW YORK  
WHY PAY EXCESSIVE HOTEL RATES?

**THE CLENDENING** 198 WEST 103D ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

A family hotel of quality and refinement at very reasonable rates.

Special Rate to October first: Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Private Bath for Two Persons, \$1.50 daily and up per suite.

Suites of three and four rooms and Bath at Reduced Rates.

Superior Restaurant at Reasonable Prices

Write for descriptive Booklet B with map of city

COMFORT WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

**HOTEL WOODSTOCK**  
FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR  
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

355 ROOMS 270 BATHS  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE  
COURTEOUS ATTENTION  
MODERATE PRICES  
WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKLET

THE IDEAL LOCATION The Perfect Appointments The Excellent Table

**THE METROPOLITAN**  
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

THE HOTEL DELIGHTFUL For the Spring Season

MUSIC Every Evening A week-end trial will convince you of its merits

FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager

**New Hotel Hanover**  
ARCH AND 12TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath, \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

## HOTEL BELLECLAIRE

Broadway and 77th Street (Subway  
79th Street), New York



Situated in the most charming Residential Section of New York City, away from the dust, noise and heat of lower Broadway, yet within 15 minutes' ride to all best shops and theaters. Broadway cars and Fifth Avenue automobile stages pass door.

This modern fireproof hotel appeals to visitors and those seeking a refined and Home-like Hotel. Cuisine the best.

Write for illustrated booklet.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Room, With bath, \$2.00 up. Two Rooms, With bath, \$3.50 up.

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN, Manager.

## The Madison Square

NEW YORK

37 Madison Ave. 40 East 28th St.

Facing Madison Square Park "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.

BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager.

## "THE MADISON SQUARE"

is a residential hotel, but desirable transient guests are accommodated. Reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

## The Buckminster

Boston's Leading Family Hotel

DINING-ROOM

WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER

Situated at the Junction of Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, right at the entrance to Boston's famous parkway, and only 15 minutes from the downtown shopping district. The location for the accommodation of tourists is most ideal. All rooms en suite with private bath. American plan only.

F. F. BRINE, Manager

## Hotel Puritan

350 Commonwealth Avenue

For Transient and Permanent Guests

The Distinctive Boston House

Reservations for the coming season may be made now

150 MODERN ROOMS BATHS

250 ROOMS

150 MODERN ROOMS BATHS

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150 MODERN ROOMS BATHS

250 ROOMS

## "An Atmosphere of Home"



## RIVERBANK COURT

ON-THE-CHARLES

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge APARTMENT HOTEL—Situated on the boulevard along the banks of the Charles River, on the Cambridge side, and its location is one of the finest in the world.

Suites of two and three rooms and bath, unfurnished, to lease by the year from Sept. 1st, 1913.

The Cafe is maintained on both Table d'Hôte and European plans. No regular attendance at meals required. Cold storage and long distance telephones in suites.

Customary hotel service maintained.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

Tel. 2650 Cambridge.

ONE BLOCK FROM BACK BAY STATION: convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.

Boston's newest hotel Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York

Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service.

Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.

FRED STERRY, J. C. LAVIN, Managing Director

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

544 Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths

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Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

## Hotel Beaconsfield

Beacon Boulevard, BROOKLINE, MASS.

The Finest Suburban Hotel in New England, Catering Only to the Most Select Patronage.

Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, supplemented by exemplary service, a residence at the Beaconsfield offers an attractive alternative to the responsibility of directing one's own household, and the prices are not extravagant.

Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.

In addition to two lines of electric, the Beaconsfield Station (R. & A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to and from Boston.

The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for automobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.

A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1870. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

GARRISON STREET

## Garrison Hall

BOSTON MASS.

Attractive to Visitors



Conveniently situated in quiet location near Huntington Ave., between Back Bay Depots and Massachusetts Ave.

PRIVATE BATH With Every Suite

RATES FOR SUMMER REDUCED

and as low as is consistent with good service.

EXCELLENT CAFE

American and European Plan At Most Reasonable Rates Absolutely Fireproof Phone Manager, 5353 Back Bay



# Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West Street

## Announce the Annual Sale of the Two Most Valuable Classes of Merchandise They Carry—Fine Furs and Fine Oriental Rugs

As usual all charge purchases of Oriental Rugs will be stored until November 1st, if desired—bills payable October 1st.

As usual all charge purchases of Furs will be stored until December 1st, if desired—bills payable November 1st.

# Oriental Rugs Direct from Constantinople

MOSTLY PURCHASED AT THE SOCIETE OTTOMANE DES QUAIS DOCKS ET ENTREPOTS. ALSO RARE RUGS FROM LONDON.



### Oriental Carpets

GOREVANS, MAHALS, INDIAS—TURKEY CARPETS selected for their harmonious colors and fine qualities. Hundreds and hundreds were looked through to secure the choicest. It is difficult to get good carpets to sell at these low prices, and can only be done by purchasing direct, making it possible to offer Oriental Carpets ordinarily priced 165.00 to 225.00, for

**125.00 and 145.00**

Widths 8 to 10 feet; length 11½ to 13½ feet

### Antique Rugs of Merit

Fine Old Kurdestans.....100.00  
Choice Karabaghs.....95.00  
Camel's Hairs.....75.00  
Magnificent Bijars.....225.00  
Antique Kurdish Camel's Hair.....135.00  
Antique Strips.....135.00  
Antique Kurdistans.....150.00  
Daghestans.....65.00  
Royal Bokharas.....55.00  
Antique Hall Rugs.....45.00 to 75.00

Large Oriental Carpets in subdued harmonious coloring. Prices 200.00 to 1,000.00

Constantinople, as every one knows, is the great market, in fact, the clearing house for nearly all the Rugs that come from the Orient, Afghanistan, Caucasus, Turkey, Beluchistan and Kurdistan, Persia, Asia.

This year the market was *most unusual*. There was a great accumulation of Rugs of rare colorings, and wonderful large Carpets were most plentiful. It was a hazardous trip, and when our buyer arrived the city was practically under martial law, and the Turkish Government again preparing to wage war with Bulgaria.

Owners were naturally *anxious to dispose of their Rugs*, as there was a prospect of Constantinople being entirely isolated, and again they might lose them altogether should an uprising occur.

Was it any wonder, therefore, that Rugs could be purchased at the most tempting prices? Our buyer was there several weeks, took advantage of conditions, and made large purchases for cash.

**MAGNIFICENT RUGS FROM PERSIA**—Mosuls, Kurdistans, Hamadans, unusually attractive for living rooms, halls and spaces that receive hard wear. These superior Orientals, purchased in the usual way, would sell for from 25.00, 35.00 and 40.00. All priced **18.50 and 25.00**

**ORIGINAL BALES OF KARABAUGH RUGS** about 9-0x3-6. The colors in most are bright but harmonious—of excellent quality, thick and heavy, some bold medallions; others small all-over effects. If not purchased in large quantities they would have to sell from 25.00 to 37.50. All priced **18.50 and 25.00**

**FIVE BALES OF HAMADANS**—Woven close and compact from fine lustrous wool, some have been mellowed by many years' wear; others are new, in brilliant Oriental colors. Every Rug is in good condition and many could be marked from 25.00 to 40.00. All priced **18.50 and 25.00**

**FINE DAGHESTANS AND SHIRVANS IN SMALL SIZES**—Seldom Rugs of this kind can be found in such beautiful qualities. Sizes are about 4½x2½. If not purchased in the foreign markets these Rugs would have to sell for about 25.00 to 30.00. They are priced **18.50 and 22.50**

**\$18.50**  
and  
**\$25.00**

Every rug has Chandler & Co. guarantee.

### Kurdistan and Western Persian Rugs

Rugs from Hamadan—Fereghan—Bagdad and Mosul—Rugs woven in the mountains of Kurdistan—with natural camel's hair. A great lot of magnificent Orientals comprising bale after bale of all kinds and sizes. Some contain about 45 square feet—Quite a few hall rugs in beautiful colorings; also sturdy Bijar rugs.

A few bales contain many choice Daghestans and Shirvans.

For this sale this beautiful lot of rugs have been assembled and marked at three prices. If assorted there are some rugs in this lot that would sell for from 75.00 to 125.00; others at from 45.00 to 70.00. They are priced **35.00, 45.00 and 55.00.**

**\$35**  
**\$45**  
**\$55**

### New Suits and Coats

OVER 125 NEW FALL AND EARLY AUTUMN SUITS in tailored and semi-dress styles—coats in cutaway, blouse and vest effects—new draped skirts. Materials are worsteds, broadcloth, matelasse and rough weaves, and the prices later in the season will range from 5.00 to 10.00 more on each suit... Special **29.50, 35.00 and 40.00**

NEW TOP COATS in Scotch homespun, boucle, chevot and eponge, several models in smart cuts and shapes... Special **18.50 to 29.50**  
SPORT COATS in white chinchilla Special **19.50**

### Clearance Inexpensive Dresses

We will not carry over a summer dress—and have decided to close out everything before September 10th—so reductions have been very drastic.

All dresses that were marked 5.00, 6.00, 6.50.....Marked to **2.50**  
All dresses that were 7.50 and 10.00.....Marked to **3.50**  
All dresses that were 10.50 and 13.50.....Marked to **5.00**

CLEARANCE WOOL COATS		CLEARANCE GOWNS	
Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.
1 Eponge Coat.....	30.00 <b>18.50</b>	1 Phyllis Model Gown.....	225.00 <b>48.00</b>
1 Street Coat.....	25.00 <b>12.50</b>	1 Evening Gown.....	125.00 <b>75.00</b>
1 Sport Coat.....	80.00 <b>18.50</b>	1 Cloth Gown.....	325.00 <b>125.00</b>
1 Sport Coat.....	35.00 <b>19.50</b>	1 Chiffon Gown.....	150.00 <b>75.00</b>
1 Eponge Coat.....	30.00 <b>19.50</b>	1 Chantilly Lace Gown.....	125.00 <b>55.00</b>
1 Sport Coat.....	48.50 <b>14.00</b>	1 Tunic Gown.....	110.00 <b>55.00</b>
1 Eponge Coat.....	30.00 <b>19.50</b>	1 Black and White G'n.....	200.00 <b>45.00</b>
1 Broche Coat.....	50.00 <b>15.00</b>	1 Black Charmeuse G'n.....	175.00 <b>65.00</b>
1 Mixture Coat.....	25.00 <b>9.00</b>	1 Evening Gown.....	75.00 <b>42.50</b>
1 Striped Coat.....	30.00 <b>14.50</b>	1 White Duch's Satin.....	200.00 <b>75.00</b>
1 Imported Auto Coat.....	190.00 <b>25.00</b>	1 Wedding Gown.....	175.00 <b>110.00</b>
1 Auto Coat.....	40.00 <b>19.50</b>	1 White Gown.....	200.00 <b>110.00</b>
1 Model Coat.....	45.00 <b>22.50</b>	1 Chiffon Gown.....	150.00 <b>95.00</b>
2 Silk Coats.....	22.50 <b>14.50</b>		

CLEARANCE WOOL SUITS		CLEARANCE SILK COATS	
Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.
4 White Serge Suits.....	25.00 <b>10.00</b>	1 Matelasse Coat.....	95.00 <b>35.00</b>
3 White Serge Suits.....	35.00 <b>15.00</b>	3 Long Silk Coats.....	30.00 <b>22.50</b>
40 Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits, balance of our entire stock of summer cloth suits, former selling prices 25.00, 35.00 to 55.00. All priced <b>10.50, 14.50 and 19.50</b>		1 Charmeuse Coat.....	50.00 <b>14.50</b>
		1 Model Coat.....	150.00 <b>19.50</b>
		1 Brocade Coat.....	35.00 <b>14.50</b>
		2 Short Coats.....	32.50 <b>14.50</b>
		2 Brocade Coats.....	50.00 <b>25.00</b>
		1 Silk Coat.....	48.00 <b>19.50</b>

Clearance Misses' Department		CLEARANCE WASH SUITS	
Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.
5 Silk Suits, blue.....	48.00 <b>25.00</b>	15 Wash Linen and Ratine Suits.....	15.00 <b>7.50</b>
5 Three-Piece Suits.....	30.00 <b>15.00</b>	33 Linen and Ratine suits, Values 20.00 and 30.00	<b>10.50</b>
4 Eponge Suits.....	35.00 <b>15.00</b>	12 Linen and Ratine suits, Values 25.00 to 35.00	<b>12.50</b>
10 Sport Coats.....	15.00 <b>10.50</b>		
5 Sport Coats.....	12.75 <b>7.50</b>		
12 Lingerie Dresses.....	20.00 <b>10.00</b>		

## Annual Early Autumn Sale Fine Furs

A Substantial Saving in Prices on New Models

Everybody who sells Furs at all *sells them cheaper now than later*, and not the last among these are the Great Fur Manufacturers. First, they want to start their business. Second, they want to start their new models, and find the certainties—As it is better to sell somewhat cheaper early and end experiments, than to put costly furs into untried models.

Possibly this Sale is two or three weeks later than most stores, but it is better to wait and have the latest models. Special attention is called to the new Fur Coats. The saving on some of them is nearly one-half.



### New Dresses

Afternoon Dresses of charmeuse and Canton crepe. Special..... **19.50**

Dancing Gowns of Serpentine crepe, charmeuse and crepe de chine. Special..... **22.50**

Afternoon Dresses of charmeuse, draped skirt, waist of silk, chiffon and shadow lace. Special..... **25.00**

Afternoon Gowns of crepe de chine, new draped skirt, bodice of self material, shadow lace trimmings. Special..... **29.50**

Beautiful Dancing Gowns of brocade crepe de chine and charmeuse combined with shadow lace—coat effect—trimmings of pearl and rhinestone—satin girdle of contrasting colorings—in beautiful evening shades. Skirt is very effective with draping high in front, making a particularly attractive dancing dress. Special..... **29.50**

Simple Wedding Gowns of white brocade and ivory white charmeuse. Special..... **29.50**

Several Models in afternoon and bridge gowns. Special..... **35.00**

### FUR TRIMMED EVENING WRAPS AND COATS

At the same time new models will be shown in Evening Coats and Wraps, on which orders will be taken with special prices for fur trimming or fur lining, and the coats and wraps made up to order for later delivery in the Autumn.

New embossed velvets on chiffon, chiffon velvets, velours, damasks, moires, etc., which have just arrived from Lyons, France, will be shown for the first time, from which selections of materials can be made. Most of these wraps and coats will show a marked saving.

CHANDLER & CO.

Value	Price	Value	Price
New "Radcliffe" Model in fine Caracul with ermine collar.....	\$475.00 <b>\$350.00</b>	Handsome Black Fox Set—New French muff and long opera stole.....	200.00 <b>115.00</b>
Broadtail Coat—new Paul Poiret copy.....	425.00 <b>310.00</b>	Automobile Coat, 54 in. long, of heavy Caracul, long straight lines.....	70.00 <b>50.00</b>
Full Length Mole Wrap, original Jenet model, trimmed with Hudson seal and gold braid ornaments.....	550.00 <b>250.00</b>	Marmot Coat in dark glossy skins, deep shawl collar of fine quality raccoon.....	125.00 <b>85.00</b>
Russian Sable Set—Newest model.....	2,000.00 <b>1,000.00</b>	Fancy Eastern Mink Muff.....	200.00 <b>150.00</b>
Imported Eastern Mink Set.....	400.00 <b>365.00</b>	Ermine Set—Copy of Max model.....	185.00 <b>120.00</b>
Hudson Bay Sable Muff.....	200.00 <b>150.00</b>	Imported Red Fox Set, lined with black satin, large two skin scarf and fancy pillow muff.....	225.00 <b>150.00</b>
Imported Model in Baby Caracul, heavily trimmed with fine black fox.....	850.00 <b>400.00</b>	Clear, Full, Rich Cross Fox Set.....	200.00 <b>100.00</b>
		Extra Large Black Fox Muff, two skins with brushes and heads.....	85.00 <b>62.50</b>
		Civet Cat Set, full large stole, large pillow muff.....	135.00 <b>75.00</b>
		Fancy Mink and Velvet Scarf.....	125.00 <b>75.00</b>
		Eastern Mink Scarf, fastening with large fur button and finished with head and paws.....	125.00 <b>75.00</b>
		White Alaska Fox Sets.....	150.00 <b>85.00</b>
		Imported Fitch and Velvet Set.....	Special <b>167.00</b>
		Fine Natural Blue Fox Set, made in the newest model.....	750.00 <b>500.00</b>
		New Russian Blouse in fine Hudson seal—marten trimmed—French crepe lining.. Special.....	245.00
		New Natural Mole Coat, ermine trimmed.....	350.00 <b>250.00</b>
		Russian Sable Set, large fancy muff and stole.....	600.00 <b>375.00</b>
		Wolverine Set, with extra large two-skin muff, draped over gold satin bed—fancy animal scarf.....	150.00 <b>85.00</b>
		Scotch Mole Set, in new and effective design.....	90.00 <b>50.00</b>
		Special val. in Red Fox Scarf.....	55.00 <b>27.50</b>
		New Model in Hudson Seal Coat, with pointed fox collar and cuffs.....	300.00 <b>200.00</b>
		Cutaway model in Hudson Seal.....	250.00 <b>140.00</b>
		Large Pillow Muff, in Pointed Fox.....	100.00 <b>55.00</b>
		Persian Lamb Cuff Muff.....	60.00 <b>45.00</b>





BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913

## Beyond Navy Yard Walls Lies a World Apart to the Civilian

Bells and Bugles, Flags and Gold Braid Fascinate Visitor Who Takes a Brief Look Into Daily Rounds at Charlestown

SAIL LOFT ENJOYED

Cosmopolitan Flavor of Those Who Have Sailed the Ocean for Their Country Fits With Patriotic Impressions Gained

VINES and creepers clambering to the top of a seamed stone wall, tossing up their tendrils from the other side; the time-worn walls, stern and forbidding, pierced once or twice by small doors behind which a sentry walks; picturesque old houses, fine old trees, fluttering flags and masts of ships rearing their heads above the walls, transforms an otherwise unattractive street, dirty, noisy, descended from an aristocratic lineage to a point beyond genteel shabbiness, into one of romance and beauty.

Another world lies beyond those walls. It is a world of the sea, of nations and peoples and big events; where republics, empires and kingdoms dine and dance with each other in times of peace; and in times of war where embattled ships sail away to stand as it were shoulder to shoulder with other ships in a common defense, or face each other grim and relentless. It is a world of bells and bugles, flags and gold braid, fascinating to the civilian and with strong charm even for the man who in time of war must take the brunt of the hatred of his country's enemy from the deck of his country's ship.

The navy yard is a world by itself. It mingles and intermingles with the one beyond its gates but it still leads its own life apart and distinct, more at home in the navy yard of another land than in the streets on the other side of its own stone walls. At night it has no less charm than in the day. When the lights begin to glimmer in the houses and the red and green appear on the ships, the bells still ring, the bugles still sound, and night settles down, the romance of the place seems to deepen.

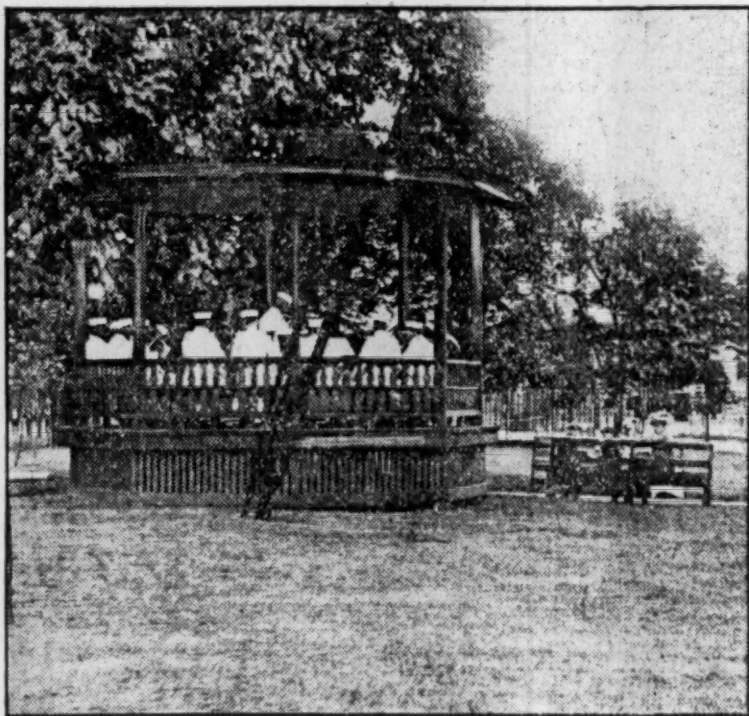
## Fort Is Different

Life at a United States navy yard is entirely different from that at a fort. A navy yard is a manufacturing plant, a government plant for the manufacture of supplies needed in the navy. At the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard are manufactured all the wire cable, anchors, anchor chains and manila rope used in the United States navy. It also builds all sorts of small craft, launches, cutters, barges or gigs used by the captains. Battleships come to it for repair; torpedo boats, submarines and other ships used in the navy also come to the yard for repair. The plant is perhaps as large as the Westinghouse plant at Pittsburgh.

The commandant is not only a military governor but an efficiency manager. To do his work properly he must be in fact, as an executive, a little of every-

thing. The commandant, his corps of officers and assistants who conduct the work of the yard, and the marine officers, live there with their families. Upon the commandant depends in large measure the life at the yard. If he or his family are fond of society, there are gay doings; but if they are not, things go along pretty much according to a given routine. Even so, there is something special going on nearly all the time, for the etiquette of the navy is strict and an

## BAND GIVING A NAVY YARD CONCERT



Music pavilion in federal establishment at Charlestown

officer must know how to give dinners and balls as well as manage a ship in battle.

## House Is Reversed

The commandant's house is a beautiful old place. It is of Bulfinch architecture. It was begun in 1809, just nine years after the navy yard was established, but the war of 1812 interrupted the work on it and it was not finished until 1816. It has large rooms, with ceilings 15 and 20 feet high. The windows are tall and narrow. The house originally fronted on the city street, the stone wall, which was built in 1825-6, leaving the line of walk and sweeping inward to the sides of the house. The doorway with its fan light and the green-shuttered windows give dignity still to the dingy street while the small grassplot in front is a joy to the eye, but the entrance that is most frequently used was formerly a back hall. It is unimposing save for the delicate, sweeping line of the stairway.

This present front of the house, which was formerly the back, has two big bows and a tall basement. Verandas surround the three sides lead down a flight of tall, steep, narrow steps into a terraced garden. Lettuce, cucumbers, beans and other succulent vegetables grow at the sides and in the rear for the commandant's table and bright flowers in front to gratify his sight. Sentries pacing the

fall as well as the winter see many delightful entertainments in the old house.

The house itself has little to indicate its connection with the navy except in the uniforms of its men guests and the sentries before the doors, but there is one essential navy figure who is an important member of the household, and usually a tyrant where the commandant is concerned. He is the commandant's mess boy or personal attendant. He orders and the commandant obeys. He is usually an oriental. The poor commandant has no rights of his own when the mess boy is around. He gives orders of the most personal nature. "My thimble time you go topside change collar," he will say in the most ingratiating tone with little bows all through, and no matter how comfortable the commandant may be he goes meekly and changes it for he knows there is no more peace for him until he does.

## Executive in Demand

After partaking of the navy breakfast, which consists invariably of two eggs, toast and a hot drink, the commandant enters upon the duties of the day. He reads and signs numerous documents. His signature is sometimes required 1200 times a day. Some commandants insist upon writing it painstakingly themselves and others leave the task to the expedition and ease of new devices. The commandant is sought for

ing articles appear on the records: Wagons, go-carts, tubs of butter, water-melons, cream, lubricating oil, eggs, cucumbers, bales of felt, wire mattresses, bars of steel, soap, cases of currants, farm machinery, fish, stoves, shoes, cotton, trunks, paints and varnishes.

Over 3000 firms are named in the card index of Boston concerns who have used the line, and according to Mr. Kingsley at least 75 per cent of these are regular customers.

At the big retail department stores it was said that the line was used some, in cases where the service proved less expensive than the local express companies, but that it had not much effect as yet upon retail trade in Boston. "It is the small manufacturer in the country whom it helps most," it was said at one of Boston's largest retail stores. "He can load his product right at his front door now, while up until the inauguration of the trolley freight and express he has been obliged to cart his goods to the nearest railroad and sometimes this has meant that he has been unable to compete with his more advantageously located competitors."

The production of sulphur in the United States in 1912 was 303,472 long tons, valued at \$5,250,422, compared with 265,664 long tons, valued at \$4,787,049 in 1911, according to W. C. Phalen of the United States geological survey.

The sulphur came from Louisiana, Nevada and Wyoming, the production of Louisiana being the dominant factor in the domestic sulphur industry.

During the last 12 years the growth of the sulphur industry in the United States has been phenomenal, and the last seven years has seen the dethronement of Sicily from the dominating position she so long held in the world's sulphur market. Within this period the United States has advanced from the position of an unimportant producer to that of one of the two leading sulphur producers of the world, owing entirely to the development of the sulphur de-

consultation, he must also confer with his assistant officers. He has orders to give, he must visit different parts of the yard. He makes official calls and receives them.

When a ship of the United States navy comes into the harbor official calls must be exchanged. If the commandant is the ranking officer the commander of the ship makes the first call and the commandant returns it within 24 hours. If the ship's officer holds the higher rank, then the commandant calls upon him and must be at home to have it returned within 24 hours. When the boat is from a foreign country a boarding officer is sent to it. He finds out among other things the rank of the commanding officer and bringing word back to the commandant the same ceremonies are observed as when the ship flies the stars and stripes at her masthead. These usually mean official entertainment, dinners, luncheons, dances, calls other than official and far more delightful.

The administration offices occupy a new building. Though they have to do with business, society is not unacquainted with them. The observer who visits them finds to his joy, that they are reminiscent of the ship. They almost smell of the ship. Beautiful brasses that have done duty on shipboard now ornament the newels, which themselves may have come from some ship. Ornaments of this kind are to be found in different places throughout the building and here and there is a piece of old furniture, a priceless treasure, that has come down from the days when the old ship Constitution, now proudly at rest at one of the docks, rode the waves.

There are no sails now in the navy, save those that are put on the small boats for the harbor use of the officers and crew, but they still have a "sail loft" of honored memory. The "sail loft" now has but a few small sails. Awnings, hammocks and other canvas goods are made there, and on one afternoon each week it is given over from 4 to 6 o'clock for roller skating. Though steam has made sails but a story, it is hoped for sentiment's sake that there will always be a sail loft in the navy yards through all the years to come. Balls are held in

the armory and once a week dances are given in it. Guests are invited from the city outside. These balls are considered among the best any city can give, for they have the glamour of patriotism and the sea which can be put into no ball by any civilian.

## Public Shares Sights

The public visiting the navy yard to pay tribute to "Old Ironsides" anchored at a wharf, to visit one of the modern

## GOVERNMENT REALTY, CHARLESTOWN



House of commandant at United States navy yard

battleships, or for any other purpose, will find much that can be shared with the residents of the yard. At 8 o'clock in the morning there are "colors," then the band comes out and plays the national anthem as the beautiful stars and stripes are run up the tall flagstaff, there to flutter throughout the day. Exactly at sunset the flag is taken down with the same impressive ceremony. At 10 in the morning and again at 4 the band comes out

and occupies the band stand in front of the commandant's house and plays for an hour. Patriotic airs are mingled with those of modern popularity, opera, marches and the light but musical airs of the street. Guests at the commandant's house seem never to tire watching the "colors," hearing the band and looking at the people who come to see. In the mornings also the marines have their exercises and drill.

If one is so fortunate as to obtain

Sampson, Rear Admiral Albert Sydney Snow, Rear Admiral John S. Fremont, son of the Pathfinder, preceding the present commandant, Capt. DeWitt Coffman.

Government Plant Busied In Making Supplies Has Also a Social Side Which Is Marked by Strictest Etiquette

## AFFAIRS DISTINCTIVE

## Conversation Delights

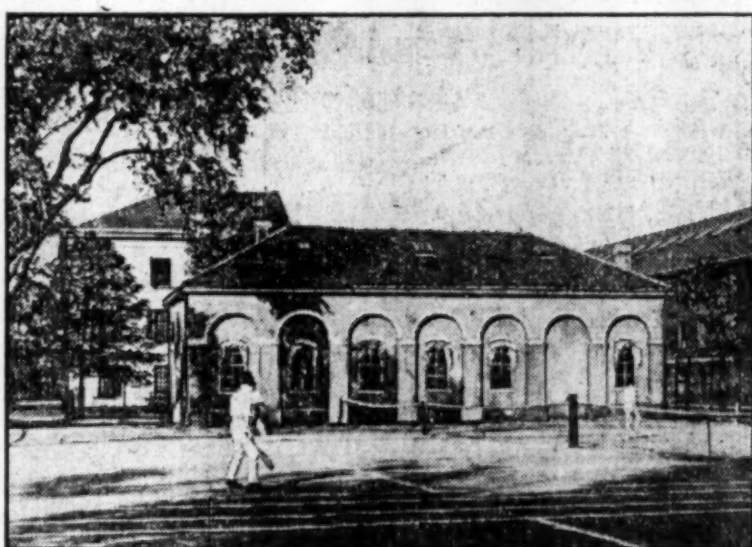
Nothing is more fascinating than to listen to a group of older officers discussing the things that have happened in the last 30 years. They have been all over the world and met people in all walks, rulers, statesmen, generals as well as admirals, preachers, authors, artists, financiers, the great in whatever line. They have taken an intimate part in many of the world events and their observations are keen and shrewd. Wherever they go they are liable to meet some one they have met before and everywhere they are almost sure of meeting whom-ever of interest may be taking an active part in things of the present time.

Even the younger officers speak of China and Japan, Manila and the South seas as easily as most persons speak of Fifth avenue. It is only the children who have a hard time of it, and they do not know it. The navy children do not know much of school. They are taken around from one country to another and pick up French, German, Italian and Spanish as easily as they do English. They know languages and peoples and countries and things, but when it comes to arithmetic, unless they have a tutor, they know very little about it and algebra is a hopeless puzzle.

Winter, spring and autumn are the times when the Charlestown navy yard is the greatest delight. In the summer every one who can go away, just as they do in town, but there as in the city there are those who remain. Children play on the green lawn, babies are trundled up and down, automobiles whizz in and out, the bells ring, the bugles sound, the colors are run up at 8 and taken down at sunset with the band playing and the marines saluting; the marines drill, battleships pass in and out, officers come and go, jacksies drill on shipboard or play on the land; and beyond is the sea, now sparkling in the sunlight, then gray and sullen, beckoning and calling; overhead, vibrating unseen beneath the tall canopy of the sky, are world messages caught from Colon and the far north, carefully read and transmitted. Then hurried messages are sent out, work is doubled on a ship in the drydock, and some day it quietly weighs its anchor and slips down the harbor, out to sea, whether and why only the highest officers know, and they won't tell.

**NEW SECURITY PLAN ADOPTED**  
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Robert K. Young, state treasurer, who is a member of the board of state revenue commissioners, in a statement issued recently announces that hereafter corporate surety will be the only kind accepted by the state for surety on state deposits.

## SECTION YIELDED TO RECREATION



Tennis court by the navy yard pay office

## BRAVE SQUIRES AND DAMES ACT OUT THEIR PARTS CLAD IN TISSUE PAPER RAIMENT

Unusual excitement prevailed in the Emerson playground. Some of the boys and girls had on their best clothes. Almost everybody was playing, but it was with one eye fixed closely upon Miss Barry.

When Miss Barry went to the door of the big schoolhouse as though she was going in, but paused to give a signal to the other teachers, everybody ran yelling and clamoring to go in too. Over 200 did. They went to the top floor, where the assembly hall is, and scrambled for good places on the front benches.

It was very evident that something was going to happen. Two huge screens that are used to partition off parts of the room, so as to make small class rooms, were drawn across the rear of the platform. Below their burlap covering appeared various slim legs in black or white stockings, and exciting glimpses of bright or rose-colored paper. A boy appeared

with a gold paper crown on his head and a little girl with a long black cambric frock and a dust cap, not at all the usual costume of the playground, showed herself at one side.

Presently things became animated on the platform. The little girl in the black slip sat down dejectedly in a chair toward the front. Two little girls in white dresses with rose paper draped generously over their shoulders sat at one side. A tall girl with a fine long yellow sileasia skirt and figured cretonne pinnies came and talked with them. Instantly everything was still except for the voices on the stage.

It was the prince's ball about which they talked and to which they went, leaving the poor little black-robed figure beside an imaginary fire. Then the wonderful fairy godmother appeared in blue paper and a gold paper crown. The pumpkin was brought in from the field and the mice were caught (all imaginary) and Cinderella set out in state in a truly dress of yellow and yellow ribbons on her hair.

The ball was a grand affair. The ladies were in paper of many hues and all the knights wore ducal crowns. The prince was gorgeous in red paper pinned so as almost to conceal his blouse and trousers. He wore new white stockings bought for the occasion, and glory of glories, carried a real, live sword. The slipper was lost and fitted again to its owner in the regulation way, all ending happily with the little char maid walking off with the prince.

The breathless interest of this production was relieved somewhat by two little girls who sang an Irish song, the dancing of an Irish lilt and then a little boy in very soiled overalls came forward and took a stand beside the teacher at the piano. A little girl by her side confided to a visitor that the boy was a corksinger and when the bewildered visitor asked her what she had said the girl translated, "He's a swell singer." Sure enough, the tones that came forth in a

sentimental ditty were so sweet as to make almost anybody want to hear them again.

Other songs and dances, "Goldenlocks and the Three Bears" acted out, storytelling by the children, a Japanese fan song by two girls with one real fan (lent for the occasion by a girl who had received it as a graduation gift in June) and the other fan just a pretended one, made up a program that gave every satisfaction to both onlooker and actors.

Programs of this nature are given every two weeks or so at each playground, but usually they are more simple, without the elaborate costuming that characterized this at the Emerson playground. Over at the Theodore Lyman school playground a program was given last week by a group of children. It was largely musical, with piano solos and song. It is certain that if Caruso had been there, or Mary Garden, or Paderewski, they would have applauded as loudly as anybody and appreciated the efforts of the little fingers as they labored up and down the keyboard of the piano.

The opening number of this program was a piano selection by Mary. Mary had on a spic and span pink dress, pink stockings and crisp pink ribbons tying the two short braids of her hair. "How the Gates Came Ajar."

"The Boy Who Cried 'Wolf'" was played by Goldie who was the wolf, Edward who was the boy, Bertha, Hannah, Pauline and Hannah who were the sheep, and James and Ed who were the men at work in the field. "Sing Little Bird in the Tree Top High" was sung by two little girls, one in a pretty, fresh dress and the other a frock that was much the worse for play.

When the story of Thor's hammer was announced Edward, a little boy of about 9 years, came forward and took a chair in front of the class, just like teacher, and then proceeded to tell how the hammer was lost and found again. The "Lion and the Mouse" was dramatized by James and Lydia without other ac-

companied than a net in which the lion became entangled and from which the little mouse gnawed him free.

The very last of all, Miss Carten, the story teacher, took the chair in front of the class and told the children the story of King Midas, to whom was granted the wish that everything he touched might turn to gold, only to repent of it and ask to have it taken away. Miss Carten is the official story-teller of the playgrounds. She visits four every day to tell stories and in two weeks covers all of the 56 playgrounds. Not only does she tell stories herself, but she supervises the entire work of story-telling. She talks with the teachers about the story-telling they shall do, the dramatization of stories, and has the children tell back stories that they have heard. All of it is deemed important in the development of the children, giving their intellect wholesome ideas and pointing direction to their play. When Miss Carten began a few weeks ago, story-telling was not a strong feature of playground work, but interest is becoming more keen and now when a group is engaged in some quiet work one of the children is almost sure to ask if she or some other shall not tell a story.

These programs of local talent are regarded as of much benefit in making the children self-reliant and ready to do their part for the pleasures of others. But sometimes they are attended with difficulties. At the Prince street playground one day last week a certain little girl, who was to perform in dramatics brought with her a little brother 1½ years and another 3 months. When it came time for her "turn" they would not permit her. No one could coax them away, so she had to go through her little play with one baby clinging to her skirts and the infant in her arms.

**WESTERN APPLE CROP IS LARGE**  
SPOKANE, Wash.—"The Great Northern will haul about 4500 carloads of apples this year," reports the Chronicle

## USE OF THE INTERURBANS FOR FREIGHT AND EXPRESS FOR SHORT HAULS INCREASES

Rapid Growth of Business Instanced by Service of Bay State and Other Companies—Railroads to Turn to Long Hauls, Says Transportation Agent

"The time is coming when all short-haul express and freight business will be done by trolley, and the railroads will devote their energies to the long-haul business," said B. E. Kingsley, freight agent of the Electric Express and Freight, the designation given the service operated jointly by the Bay State, the Boston & Worcester and the Brockton & Plymouth Street Railway Companies.

The rapid growth of the business of this line has been remarkable. Starting in September, 1911, with one car in each direction daily, the volume of business has increased by leaps and bounds until nine trips both ways daily are not sufficient to handle the traffic, and extra trips are constantly sent out.

The service means much to the territory to which it is tributary. Hundreds of acres of rich, fertile farm land and many desirable manufacturing sites which hitherto, because of the inaccessibility of the railroads, have been considered useless, are now open for development. And they are being developed, too, if the records of the system in the volume of business in and out of Boston count for anything. The farmer, the merchants and people living in small towns and villages, some of them without railroad service at all, are brought into direct contact with the shippers of the larger industrial centers, and in turn the large centers themselves are able to send goods more expeditiously to the small places.

Two classes of service are operated, freight and express. The same cars are used, however, for both classes, the dif-

ference in operation which distinguishes the classes being at the terminals.

Freight shipments must be delivered at the forwarding terminal by the person making the shipment, and called for at the receiving terminal by the person to whom the shipment is consigned. In other words, the street railway companies act as carriers only from the forwarding terminal to the receiving terminal.

The express service is subdivided into the following two classes: First, shipments are called for by the company's wagons and delivered by them to the forwarding terminal. On their arrival at the destination terminal they are again loaded into the company's wagons and delivered directly to the street address to which they are directed. Second, shipments are entitled to free cartage at one end, either from the receiving or from the forwarding terminal. This class gives freight service at one end and express service at the other.

At the freight terminal an average of 200 tons of freight are handled daily. When the service was first inaugurated, the freight terminal shared part of a wharf near Copp's Hill with the Maine Coast Steamship Company. The growth of the business has been so great that the steamship company was crowded out, and the trolley freight now occupying the whole place. In addition a second wharf is now being prepared.

It is interesting to note some of the things that are loaded on the cars at the Copp's Hill terminal during the course of a single day. Perishable goods, such as fruit, melons, etc., are most in evidence. On one day recently the follow-

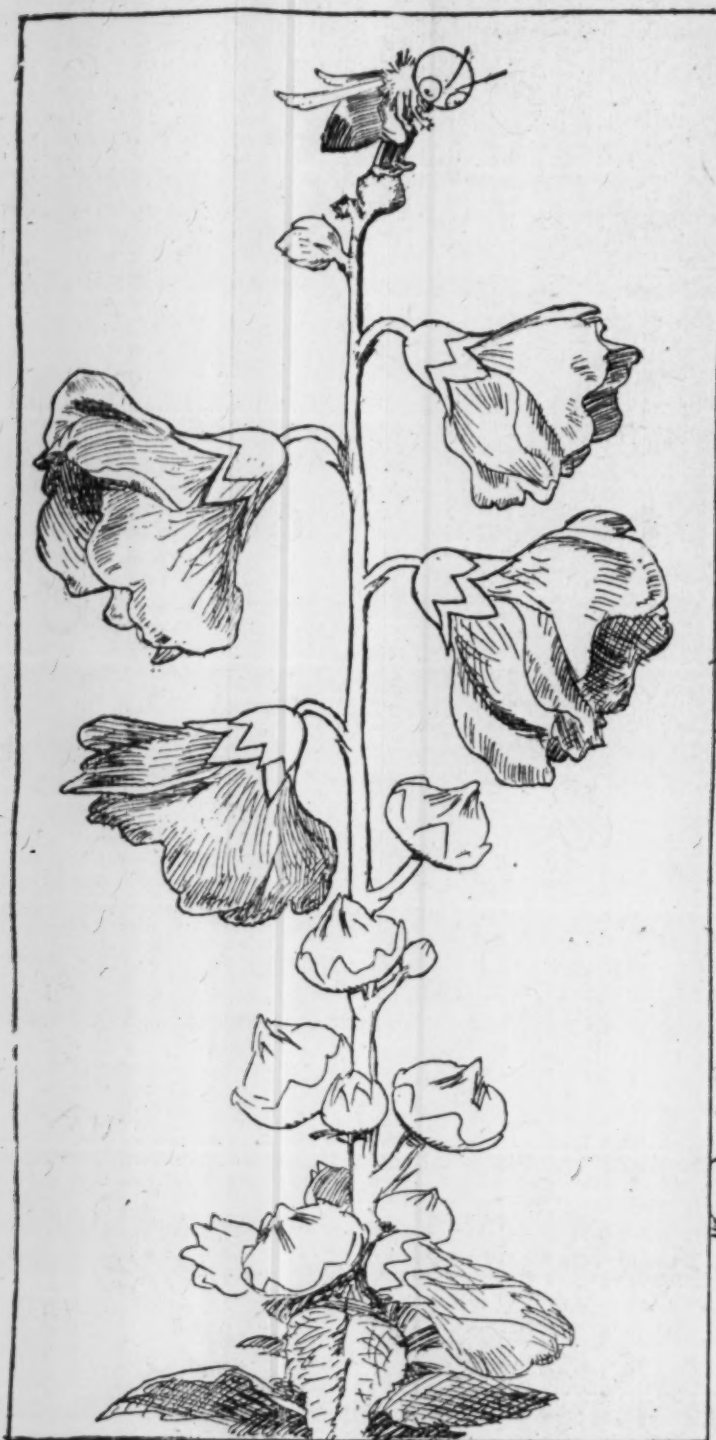


# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM



The Hollyhock ladies have come to the party.  
The Bees, who have bid them, are pompous but hearty;  
In suitable costume the hosts are all dressed,  
By their elegant manners the guests are impressed.

And first the menu is the festival's crown,  
With cakes that are frosted in white and in brown;  
Pink ice cream's the entree, between all the courses  
And chocolate puddings are constant resources.

And no! not a sandwich—quite proper the name  
For things dry as dust and a bore and a shame!  
Not one of this party need gnaw at a crust  
That thing which so often we're told that we must.

The Hollyhock ladies—now what did they wear?  
Whatever it was, it was worn with an air;  
(They're prim and so proper that Otto once told them  
It made him turn somersaults just to behold them).

In red, pink and yellow the ladies are dress'd,  
With a woolly green shoulder cape worn by each guest.  
In neat little cap and a peplum of green,  
They're surely the tidiest ladies e'er seen.

At games the wee ladies are merry and nimble,  
"Drop hanky" and "Questions" and "Who's got the thimble";  
They're really waked up to the fun of the thing  
And one even dares try the spidery swing.

That's Buzz in the coat nearly down to his heels,  
And Hop in a wig like a grandfather feels;  
That's Baff in a cowboy hat, flouting the others,  
But Biff's true colonial outdoes his brother's.

It sits on his eyebrows, he stands there perplexed,  
To know what to tell Lady H. to say next;  
His hands in his pockets, he stammers and stumbles,  
Then "Quite a nice day, ma'am," we're certain he mumbles.

The weather, we know, bears the brunt of it when  
Of nice things to say we are empty, for then  
We say that it's nice or it's awful or such—  
That's why the kind weather is changing so much.

If that never changed, let me put it quite straight,  
What could we all talk about early and late?  
What's that? Is the rhymist thus driven to use it  
Who now as a topic so glibly pursues it?

Return to our party, and witness young Busy,  
Who bows nearly double, so mannerly is he;  
But see, Lady Hollypink's looking at Sam,  
And seems quite unconscious of Busy's salaam.

So next time we pass by the Hollyhocks high,  
We'll bow to the ladies and, should they reply,  
We'll tell them whenever they're going to walk about  
We'd like to be there and get something to talk about.

### POPULAR OUTDOOR GAMES AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM

**BASEBALL** holds undisputed sway as the American national game. It is founded on the old English game of rounders, and for almost a century it has been known in the eastern states in various forms, says the New York Press in an article on the origin of games.

Basketball is unique, inasmuch as it was the invention of one man, and was completed at a single sitting. In 1891, in the course of a lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association in Plainfield, Mass., the lecturer spoke of the mental processes of invention, and used a game, with its limitations and necessities, as an illustration. James Naismith, who was a member of the class, worked out basketball that same night as an ideal game, to meet the case. It was presented the next day in the lecture room and put in practice with the aid of the members of the gymnasium. From there it spread to other branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and subsequently to athletic clubs and the general public.

Bowls, or bowling, is one of the most popular and ancient of English pastimes, its origin being traceable to the twelfth century. Cricket is the national game of Englishmen. The first mention of it is found in a manuscript of the thirteenth century. The name comes from the Saxon "cric" or "cryc," a crooked stick—an obvious reference to the bat with which it is played.

Croquet is said to have been derived from paille-maille, or mail, which was played in Languedoc in the thirteenth century. Mail was very popular in England at the time of the Stuarts.

Curling has been popular in North Britain for the last three centuries and is regarded as a Scottish game. Football was undoubtedly introduced into England by the Romans, and is therefore older than the national game of cricket. Varieties of it may be found in many parts of the world. It is known in the Philippines and through the Polynesian Islands, among the Eskimos, the Faroe Islands, and even by the Maoris of New Zealand. The Greeks also played it.

Golf is popularly supposed to have had its origin in Scotland, but there seems to be good reason for believing that it came from Holland. The name itself is undoubtedly of German or Dutch extraction.

Lacrosse is the national ball game of Canada. It came from the aboriginal red men, who doubtless played it for many centuries before the discovery of the new world.

Polo is of Eastern origin, and has been a favorite pastime in Persia, Tartary and the frontiers of India from prehistoric times. Tennis is pronounced the oldest of all the existing ball games. It was played in Europe during the Middle Ages, in the parks or ditches of the feudal castles. It was at first the pastime of kings and nobles, but later it grew popular with all classes. The French took it from the Italians and the English from the French.

#### NUT FUDGE

Mix four cups brown sugar with three fourths cup of rich milk. Add two table-spoonsful butter and three ounces unsweetened chocolate broken in small pieces. Set back on the stove until the chocolate is melted, then boil until it begins to thicken. Take from the fire, beat until rather stiff, add two cupfuls English walnut meats or butternuts and pour into buttered shallow pan. When nearly cold mark into squares.

A cupful of chopped figs may be substituted for nut meats if desired.—Washington Herald.

#### NEWS READERS

Pupils in a German school were recently tested as to their reading of newspapers. In the highest elementary class of 44, 25 read a newspaper every day, 16 at least once a week and 4 less frequently.

### TABLE MANNERS FOR CHILDREN

Do not sit sideways on the chairs or lean back in them.

Never put your elbows on the table.

Do not make playthings of either the food or silverware.

Break a small piece of bread from the slice. Never butter and attempt to eat from the entire slice or even half slice.

The mouth should be wiped with the napkin both before and after drinking.

Be sure to swallow all food in the mouth before taking a drink.

Do not look at people through the bottom of the glass as though it were a field glass.

Sip the soup quietly from the side of the spoon.

Do not put either spoon or fork further into the mouth than necessary.

Put just enough food on the end of the fork to make a proper-sized mouthful.

Do not tip the plate for the last drop of soup.

Never put potato skins, egg shells, etc., on the tablecloth. Either put them on the side of the plate or ask for a saucer.

Do not dip cake or bread into the water.

Never help yourself with your own knife, fork or spoon.

Do not reach across the table or in front of any one.

Never take anything from a plate and put it back to take something else.

Lay your knife and fork on your plate so that they will not fall off when the plate is removed.

Never ask what kind of dessert there is before it appears.

Never complain about the food.

Never ask for what is not on the table unless it be some necessary dish or utensil, such as knife, fork, or spoon.

Never eat or drink with one hand while you pass a plate with the other.

The first and last rule is never to do anything unpleasant at the table, and always to be considerate of others.—Woman's World.

### EIGHT KINDS OF TONS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE history of the pound in the United States shows strikingly Congress' failure to provide an adequate standard, says Popular Mechanics. Nothing was done until 1827. Then Albert Gallatin prepared a copy of the newly adopted English Troy pound, and turned it over to President Adams. This Troy pound was legalized in 1828 as the standard unit for the United States mint in the regulation of the coinage. This standard is a hollow brass weight of unknown volume; and, so far as known, no accurate determination of its weight or mass has ever been made. The officials of the mint are supposed to use it yet, but they undoubtedly employ more convenient modern units.

Congress has never directly legalized any other standard of weight. In 1836, however, it directed that copies of the standard Troy pound should be furnished to the various states. Nevertheless the avoirdupois pound came to be used for nearly all commercial purposes. In the absence of any legal standard, great confusion resulted, and in 1850 a careful compiler discovered no less than 235 distinct pounds!

With the passing of time the need of an accurate definition and a precise standard became greater and greater. Congress persistently failed to act, so finally the matter was settled in another way. Two very accurate and carefully prepared copies of the international kilogram were received in 1890. In the absence of a standard worthy of the name, it was provided by an executive order in 1893 that the avoirdupois pound in the United States shall be 10,000-22,406 of the international kilogram, or 453.5924 grams. The grain is 1-7000 of the pound, and the ounce 1-16, or 437.5 grains.

By general agreement the Troy pound has come to be regarded as 5760 avoirdupois grains, but it is divided into only 12 ounces of 480 grains each.

The ton is a multiple of the pound used for measuring heavy weights. The term is used so loosely, however, that it means but little unless a particular ton is specified. Some of the tons in use in the United States are as follows:

Commercial or short ton, 2000 pounds.  
Legal or long or gross ton, 2240 pounds.  
Gross ore ton, 2688 pounds.  
Miners' ton, 2500 to 3000 pounds.  
Displacement ton, 35 cubic feet.  
Shipping ton, 40 cubic feet.  
Timber ton, 42 cubic feet.  
Register ton, 100 cubic feet.

A great deal of confusion results also because of the numerous definitions of special tons. The tariff laws define a ton of coal as 28 bushels of 80 pounds each, or 2240 pounds; but the Montana law states that a ton of coal is 26 1-3 bushels of 76 pounds each, or 2001 1-3 pounds. In North Dakota and Oklahoma 343 cubic feet of hay make a ton, but in New Mexico the number of cubic feet required changes with the length of time the hay has stood. Dozens of other examples might be cited to show that the ton is anything but a definite unit.

#### PLEASE

It is such a little thing,  
And it isn't hard to say,  
If you use it, it will bring  
Smiles and joy in work and play,  
Those who do not use it find  
Folks get cross at what they say,  
When you say it people mind,  
And do what's wanted right away.  
Learn to say that word with ease,  
This is it, remember—PLEASE.

—Advance.

#### LITTLE BUILDERS

A model house, with balcony, parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath and toilet room, was erected by the ninth grade pupils of the Juncos (Porto Rico) schools on the grounds of the third annual fair of Porto Rico. A complete set of furniture was also made by the children. Carpentry is one of the practical courses introduced in the Juncos schools under the supervision of Celestino Benitez, the superintendent.

#### WHY?

WHY do garden seats often have rounded feet? Many of the seats seen in parks and gardens, more particularly those that stand on grass, instead of having the usual four legs like indoor seats, have their feet rounded. There is a very good reason for this, says the Children's Magazine. In rainy weather when the ground is soft, the ordinary legs would sink into the soil and damage a lawn or grass plot. By rounding the part that stands on the ground a wider surface is presented, and the seat does not sink into the moist soil. Sometimes the same result is obtained by having ordinary legs to the seat, but screwing these to a broad plank of wood, each pair of legs being joined by one plank.

#### CANDY SOAP

Plain water's bad enough, I hope,  
But soap suds taste so mean,  
I wish they'd make some candy soap  
To keep our faces clean!

—Woman's Home Companion.

### BIRDS GIVEN GOURD HOMES

By hollowing out gourds and suspending them from trees and poles, an Illinois farmer provides nesting places for the native American birds, the wren and bluebird, and protects them from the aggressive English sparrow, which has a tendency to monopolize the desirable nesting places. The gourds designed for wrens have entrance holes about the size of a silver quarter. This is sufficiently large for a wren to pass through, but not large enough for a sparrow. The bluebird is about the same size as the sparrow, so a different arrangement was necessary. The farmer discovered that the English sparrows would not use the gourds if they were placed in the sun, but that the bluebirds would. Secure nesting places were therefore provided for the latter by suspending the gourds from poles placed out in the open.—Popular Mechanics.

#### MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

##### PEBBLE-CHASE

THE leader stands among the palms of his hands. Each player extends his hands, palm to palm, and the leader puts his hands between the palms of each player, ostensibly to drop in the pebble he is holding. The player who receives the pebble is chased by the others, and may only be saved by returning to the leader and giving the pebble to him. The chase may begin as soon as the players suspect who has the pebble, so each player should carefully watch the hands and faces of the others to see who gets it, and as soon as he suspects, one start to chase him. Leaders and players must exercise ingenuity to keep the secret of the whereabouts of the pebble, but not after the last pair of hands has been passed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

##### FLOWER-BASKET

This is only a little different from the old game Fruit-basket, which perhaps not all boys and girls have heard of. In Fruit-basket each one chooses the name of a fruit, in Flower-basket the name of a flower, no two being alike. Then one stands in the center and calls some flower name three times quickly. The one who has the name must say it once before the leader has said it three times, or else stand in the center. When Fruit-basket is played, if the word "fruit-basket" is uttered by whoever is in the center all change places, the leader trying to get a chair also. As there is always one less chair than people, some one is always left to stand in the center. In playing Flower-basket those words can be used.—Harpers Young People.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

PATHFINDING GAME AND  
WHAT TO DO IF LOST IN WOODS

THIS is a good month in which to try the Gifford Pinchot Pathfinding Game, writes Dan Beard in the September Pictorial Review. If you can find some woods or thickets, the thicker and the denser the better, of about 10 acres in extent a good game is for each one of you to take off your hat and put it on a fence post. This leaves a record and a check for every one entering the woods. The row of hats on the fence post is "Home." Your captain, troop leader, scoutmaster or Daniel Boone now divides the party into two sides and conducts them in a roundabout way to a spot in the woods where he turns them around and around a few times and lets them go to see who can first secure his own hat. The judges stand by the fence awaiting the results and timing the men. When all the hats are secured the game is over, and when the allotted time is up, if there are any hats remaining, it means that the owners of those hats have lost their way in the woods. Each one that loses his way, that is who does not report in the allotted time, takes five marks off the score of his side. The first one in scores 20 points; the next one in, 15; the next one in, 10; the next one in, five, and after that they score but one mark each until the time is up. The judges keep the score. Do not attempt to play this game where the woods are so extensive or so big that the boys might really get lost.

Should you lose your way in the wilderness, sit down with your back against a stump or stone, take out your jack-knife and play mumbly-peg or sing a song. This will pull you together, so to speak. Then take a stick, smooth off a place in the dirt and try to map out your wanderings. Making this map will cause you to remember forgotten objects you have passed on the road which may aid you to retrace your steps. Now stand up and look around you. Select the most prominent thing there is in the landscape—a hill, a big tree, a big rock, the shore of a pond or lake, the top of a mound or anything which is easily seen. Near this point make your

BOYS TAUGHT ABOUT FERNS,  
FLOWERS, BIRDS AND INSECTS

WHEN Eric Faunce and his friend Jack Mendell, after their walking trip of nearly a week, reached the camping ground where Eric's uncle Fred had a company of boy scouts, they found about 20 lively boys having a good time together. They had boat races, swimming matches, they studied with their headmaster, Uncle Fred, the different kind of trees, and took long walks through the woods making collections of leaves of the different trees and shrubs and of wild flowers, then when they got back to camp Uncle Fred showed them how to fasten the leaves and flowers and ferns on sheets of paper. Each boy had a collection of his own and wrote under each leaf, flower or fern all he had learned about it.

Uncle Fred taught them in a pleasant way to know the names of the different insects they found in the woods. Another good lesson he taught them was the great harm boys often had done thoughtlessly by collecting birds' eggs,

temporary camp, for you may have to sleep there all night.

From this camp make exploring expeditions, marking your trail each time so that you cannot fail to find it, and so plainly that it will attract the attention of any one else coming that way. Break off and bend back small shrubs and bushes as you go along from your camp. In returning, these can be readily detected because you will see the under side of the leaves which will distinguish them from the surrounding shrubbery.

Keep on making these excursions, always returning to your central camp, until you have trails marked out like the spokes of a wheel, with your camp for the hub of the wheel. Then if you find a better place to camp leave a note at your central camp, stating which direction you have taken. Leave markers pointing to the direction you have taken. Use scout signs and road signs, but above all make the signs so plain that the uninitiated can understand them and will immediately see that you have changed your camp and gone in the direction indicated. At the new camp go through the same tactics.

If you find a high hill, build three fires and cover them with green boughs or green grass to make a dense smoke. This will attract attention. This agrees with the hunters' code, in which three shots in rapid succession mean trouble and a request for help. Do not yell too much. Save your voice and hallow at intervals. Use your common sense and ingenuity, climb trees and look around for some familiar object. If you have provisions with you, do not eat them all up at one meal. Remember also that water is more essential than food.

In leaving camp, note the direction taken by your pocket compass or the sun, note the direction of the wind and keep in thought the general direction you travel. Note the trend of the hills and valleys. See if the general directions are toward camp or at right angles to your path. Note the direction of prominent landmarks from camp and practise these things until observation becomes a habit and then you will not get lost.

and thus depriving the woods and fields of valuable song birds and insect eaters, says Our Four-footed Friends. He told the boys that they could see all the eggs they wanted to see at any natural history museum, or in books in the public libraries, and he begged them never to rob a bird's nest even of one egg, but to protect the birds in every way they could. He told them to protect the frogs and the toads, because they were insect eaters and did a great deal of good.

"You know, boys," he said, "that we are having a great deal of trouble every year about harmful insects that are destroying our valuable trees. The states are spending millions of dollars to destroy these insects and your fathers are having to pay higher taxes to raise all this money. When a boy destroys a bird's egg, or a frog or toad or insect-eating snake he is taking away one of man's most valuable helpers. He is not only cruel, but he is doing a deed that will injure himself and all mankind."

PICTURES TAKEN  
OF FLYING BULLET

Moving pictures have just been made at the rate of 100,000 a second in contrast with the rate of 15 or 20 a second, which is enough when reproduced on a screen to give the eye the impression of a continuous picture. The only thing that moves fast enough to make such tremendous speed worth using is a bullet, and some extraordinary pictures of bullets have been taken at this rate, 72 pictures being taken of a revolver bullet as it moved 10 inches from the muzzle.

Pictures of a bullet passing through a stick of wood showed a queer condition. The bullet passed completely through the thin stick and was well on its way beyond before the wood gave any sign of attack. Then some tiny splinters started out, following the bullet; then the stick began to split; and after the bullet had proceeded some distance the stick suddenly fell to pieces. No camera shutters are fast enough to take pictures at anything like this speed, so no shutter was used.

Instead, a series of electric sparks was flashed, the sparks following one another at the rate of 100,000 a second, each spark making a picture. The film was mounted on a wheel about three feet in circumference, and the wheel was revolved at the rate of 9000 revolutions a minute. When all was ready the bullet was shot, the spark flashed and the wheel revolved, the actual exposure being limited to a fraction of a second so as not to pile up pictures one over the other.—Saturday Evening Post.

## AS MARY SAW IT

Mary was on her first visit to the city, and when she saw the electric lights in her aunt's home, exclaimed, "Oh, mama, that is the first time I ever saw light coming out of a string!"—Delineator.

BOY TURNS WAGON  
INTO A SAILBOAT

Every boy who loves a boat and has only a wagon, can make a combination affair in which he can sail, even though there is no water for miles around. One boy accomplished this and the only assistance he had was in making the sails. The box of the wagon was removed and the boat deck bolted in its place. The deck is 14 inches wide and five feet long. The mast consists of an old rake handle, six feet long; the boom and gaff are broomsticks, and the tiller is connected with wire to the front axle, which gives perfect control of the steering. The sails are made of drilling.

On a brick pavement the sail wagon can draw two other wagons with two boys in each, making in all five boys. Of course a good wind must be blowing. With two boys it has made a mile in five minutes on pavement.—Popular Mechanics.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

80. Can you figure out the weight of this fish? The tail weighs exactly nine pounds. The head weighs as much as the tail plus one half the body, and the body weighs as much as the head and tail combined. How much does the entire fish weigh?

Answer to Little Problem No. 79.—The father had \$42 before his three little daughters took all but \$1 from him.

## ANSWER TO REBUS

A merry K was (p) discover-E D Inn (America was discovered in) Fort-in-92 bee-eye Column Bus. (1492 by Columbus.)

THE JUNIOR  
PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING  
STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

## STUDY OF POSTMARKS

RECENTLY there has been evidence of widespread interest in the postmarks and cancellations.

The following classification is submitted to stamp collectors as a working basis for the study of this branch of philately. It should be stated that these classes often necessarily overlap. Experience will probably show that this list is incomplete and that it can be much improved:

1—Sending postmarks. Show name of city or town from which mail matter was sent. May also show year; year and month; year, month and day; or year, month, day and hour. May also show postoffice—station or substation—indicated by number, letter or name. May be black or colored. Shapes of postmarks are numerous—round, straight, octagonal, etc.

2—Receiving and in transit postmarks. Frequently the same as sending postmarks. Often show the word "Received" or its abbreviation in the postmark. May show date or station, be black or colored, and of various shapes.

3—Obiteration marks. Once canceled the stamps may be the sending postmark or one of the hand stamps (mentioned later) made for a special purpose. Those most frequently used were made for the purpose, and are either separate or on the same handstamp as the sending postmark. They come in many colors and innumerable shapes, even taking the form of an animal, as the Port Townsend, Wash., "kicking mule."

4—Forwarding and missent. Various shapes and colors.

5—Registration or insured postmarks indicating that the cover has been registered or insured.

6—Railroad postmarks usually show the name of the railroad or railroad postoffice (R. O. P.) on which the cancellation was used. May be only the word "Way" or "Steam," etc.

7—Steamship and steamboat postmarks. May show "Steamship" or "Steamboat" alone or in another postmark; the name of the ship or boat; or the name or number of the mail route.

8—Collect or due or postage due. May show one of these words only or may also show the amount.

9—Paid or numeral postmarks. May be the word alone, the word and the amount, the amount alone, or any of these in a sending or receiving postmark or obliteration.

10—Carrier postmarks to indicate the collection or delivery of the cover by carrier. May or may not show the word "carrier" or "delivery."

11—Local postmarks.

12—Official or free. May be either word alone, or either in a sending postmark or in an obliteration mark.

13—Advertised.

14—Written postmarks. May be in pen or pencil, black or colored.

15—Advertising or exhibition postmarks usually in a sending postmark.

16—Aviation postmarks, including balloon, aeroplane and carrier pigeon posts.

17—Foreign offices, permanent, temporary or military.

18—Express cancellations. Rare on government adhesive stamps, common on envelope stamps.

19—Pre-cancellations date back to the 1851 issues. Applied before the stamp was placed on the cover.

20—Machine cancellations. First used in Boston Mass., in the '80s or '90s (?).

21—Returned for stamp or better address or held for postage, etc.

22—Miscellaneous. All not included in first twenty classes, such as "Special delivery," "Supplementary mail," "Not mailable," "Stamp lost," "Opened by mistake," "Too late for regular mail."

—Chicago Record Herald

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

The general collector today is swamped by the mass of new material that is continually coming on the market which not only makes heavy inroads on his finances but necessitates providing voluminous albums and frequently the devoting of more time than can well be spared for the proper care of his acquisitions.

The specialist of a single country or group of countries not only has his work greatly curtailed, in comparison to the general collector, but he is restricted, ordinarily, to the work of one or two printing establishments with all that implies as to the limitation of design, engraving, printing, paper, etc. He misses entirely, of course, the work of other houses and a superficial examination of his treasures by a noncollector conveys to the latter an impression of more or less monotony, of very many rows of stamps apparently very much alike and forming little of general interest.

There should be an album for commemorative issues only, says an exchange. Commemorative stamps have been issued by countries in all quarters of the globe and are examples of the best work in designing, engraving and printing of practically all the largest and most important printing establishments. They have a peculiarly strong historical interest, for many of them are engravings in miniature of important events in the annals of various countries. They are rich in coloring and they vary in size.

One idea would be to have a printed album on the movable leaf plan, using one side of the page only, the stamps to be widely spaced rather than crowded together and each issue to be accompanied, either on the same page or on the opposite page, with facts as to the governmental orders in reference to the issue, when issued, how long on sale, the number of each variety printed and possibly redeemed later, together with a brief historical or biographical sketch of the scene or person depicted on each stamp, with any other information that might be instructive. This would give a combination of album and handbook.

The owner would be a general collector, yet along restricted lines he would be a nineteenth as well as a twentieth century collector, his album with the blank leaves for new issues inserted in their

proper spaces as needed, pending the arrival of additional printed pages from the publishers, would always be up to date and never lack space for the newest acquisitions; it would be sufficiently small to allow of ease in handling or in carrying to meetings and yet large enough and catholic enough to please all tastes. It would make a most instructive museum of art—a gallery of miniatures of great educational value.

GUIDE TO STAMPS COUNTRY

G.—This letter, overprinted on certain stamps of the Cape of Good Hope signifies they were for use in Griqualand.

G. & D.—These letters, overprinted on certain French colonial postage due stamps, show they were for use in Guadeloupe and dependencies.

G. F. B.—These letters were overprinted on some of the stamps of Tonga to convert them into official labels.

G. P. E.—These letters were overprinted on certain French colonial stamps for use in the colony of Guadeloupe.

Granadina.—This name appears on the 1889-90 stamps of Colombia.

Guyane Francaise.—French Guiana.

Guinee Francaise.—French Guinea.

Guy, France.—An overprint applied to certain French colonial stamps intended for use in French Guiana.

Helvetia.—Switzerland.

H. H. Nawab Shah Jahan Begum.—The only English inscription on many of the stamps of Bhopal.

H. I. & U. S.—Hawaiian Islands and United States. This inscription appears on one of the rare 13c. missionary stamps of Hawaii.

BRAZIL'S OFFICIAL SERIES

The official series has made its appearance in Brazil, according to Lemaire's Journal, though in a little different form than was expected. The inscriptions read: "Deposito" and "Brasil Correio" with the value in the center. There are 13 values.

CHILE GETTING READY

The government of Chile is getting estimates on a complete printing plant including everything that is necessary for engraving and printing postage and revenue stamps, bank notes, and bonds, to cost approximately \$100,000.

TWENTY-CENT ARTIGAS

Lemaire's Journal says that the 20c Artigas stamp has been issued in lithographed form in Uruguay, the 5m, 1c, 2c, 4c and 5c having previously been issued.

POINTERS

Stamp journals to the number of 75 are found throughout the world.

The time to buy new issues is while they are current—a change in design, perforation, watermark, etc., and up go the prices.

Do not handle stamps with your hands. By doing so there is danger of crumpling or bending the stamp, which lessens its value. A pair of tweezers is obtainable at a small cost.

There is some new demand for the stamps of the Confederate states for specialized study.

SEEM faint and far away.  
I hear the rain upon the roof;  
I watch the birds at play.  
O' yes, it's often very still,  
At night there's not a sound—  
But I let mother in, of course,  
When bedtime comes around.

—Youth's Companion.

POLITE BERTHA

Little Bertha was invited out to dinner with her father and mother. Before she went, however, it was firmly impressed upon her that she must not speak unless spoken to. All went smoothly for a while, but when some time had elapsed and no notice was taken of her, she began to get uneasy.

Finally the hostess, seeing something was wrong, asked her what she would like next.

"I should like to have you begin to ask me questions," was the polite reply.

—Lippincott's.

—Elizabeth Kirkman.

Selected.

COLLEGE EDUCATION SAID  
TO BE A GOOD INVESTMENT

IS a college education as valuable as those who have not the good fortune of having it are apt to think it is? Does a college education pay?

The answer to the former question is unquestionably in the negative: No. The answer to the latter is unquestionably in the affirmative: Yes—it pays and it pays abundantly.

When we remember the fact that 99.2 per cent of all that one learns at college is promptly forgotten after one has been away from it, say, for 10 years, so far as actual knowledge is concerned, the price is too heavy in both time and means.

When we remember, however, that its real value is something quite different from the mere acquisition of knowledge, and consider training, enlightenment, contact, associations, friendships formed, the finding of one's self, the increased ability readily to enter open or even closed doors, no man or woman of experience will deny that its returns are far greater than its cost, says a writer for the Woman's Home Companion.

It should never be forgotten, however, that what one brings away from college depends always upon what he takes there with him. The alert mind, the open heart, the eager desire, the willingness to pay at least an adequate price, the determination for self-control and honest application to the work in hand are, after all, the determining factors in regard to its real value. The possession or non-possession of these or kindred characteristics will determine whether what one takes away is represented by 100, or by 50, or by 40, or even less.

In the case of some exceptionally successful man without a college training, we have heard the question asked even more than once: Would a college education have been a help to him, or would it have been a hindrance?

If any general answer to such a question be allowable, I think it ordinarily would be: Such an education would not have helped him so far as his business or professional success is concerned; but it would have given him something that would be of inestimable value, and of great satisfaction to him personally, and probably, also, to the world at large.

Perhaps one of the greatest assets a college student takes from college is the inspiration resulting from contact with and the influence of some great teacher—a teacher not only able in his own line or department but of unusual ability in that still greater aspect of a truly great teacher, that he reaches out with an influence for good that impresses itself indelibly upon every student who comes within his sphere of influence.

President Garfield's definition, or rather illustration, of an ideal university is perhaps now trite; but it is so homely and so truly illustrative that it still bears repetition: "A log with Mark Hopkins on one end and a student on the other." There are such men scattered here and there in our colleges throughout the length and breadth of the land. Ask a hundred college graduates, especially after they have been out of college sufficiently long for right perspectives, what influence or what memory remains in its chief hold upon them, and perhaps close to 70 out of the 100 will reply, The memory of the friendship and the inspiration of good Professor — or good old Doctor —.

HOW TO KNOW THE FOREST  
TREES OF MASSACHUSETTS

From Pocket Manual issued by F. W. Rane, State Forester, Boston

BLACK WALNUT (JUGLANS NIGRA L.), ONE HALF NATURAL SIZE

(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America," by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The black walnut is rather rare in Massachusetts, though it occurs more frequently in the western part of the state than in the eastern. When found, it is usually growing in rich bottomlands or on fertile hillsides.

It is a large tree of upright growth and narrow, round head, which normally attains a height of 50 to 75 feet and a trunk diameter of two to five feet. The branches are stout and rigid, and the lower ones extend horizontally.

The bark on the trunk is blackish and deeply divided into rounded ridges which have a tendency to cross each other obliquely.

The leaves are alternate, from one to two feet long, and have from 15 to 23 leaflets.

The fruit is a globose nut, about two inches in diameter, with a slightly roughened surface.

The wood is heavy, hard, strong, durable and capable of taking a fine polish. It is very valuable for cabinet-making and the interior finish of houses. The older the tree, generally speaking, the darker and more valuable is the wood.

LONG WORDS

"What is the longest word in the English language?" asked Uncle Tom.

"I know," spoke up Susie. "It's 'miles,' because there is a whole mile between the first and last letters."

"I know one," said Jack, "that has over three miles between its first and last letter."

"What word is that?" asked Uncle Tom.

"'Beleaguered,'" cried Jack triumphantly.

"I know one," said Philip, "that is longer than that. 'Transcontinental' has a whole continent between its beginning and ending."

"'Intercontinental,' beats them all," exclaimed Elsie, "for it contains an ocean; and an ocean is larger than any continent."—Apples of Gold.

PEACEMAKING

A little girl said to her mother one evening: "I was a peacemaker today."

"How was that?" asked her mother.

"I knew something that I didn't tell," was the reply.

There are many boys and girls, who could be peacemakers every day, if, like this little girl, they wouldn't tell some of the things they know about others.

—Apples of Gold.

—Delineator.

—Jewels.

—Lippincott's.

—Elizabeth Kirkman.

Selected.

—Delineator.

—Jewels.

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—Jewels.



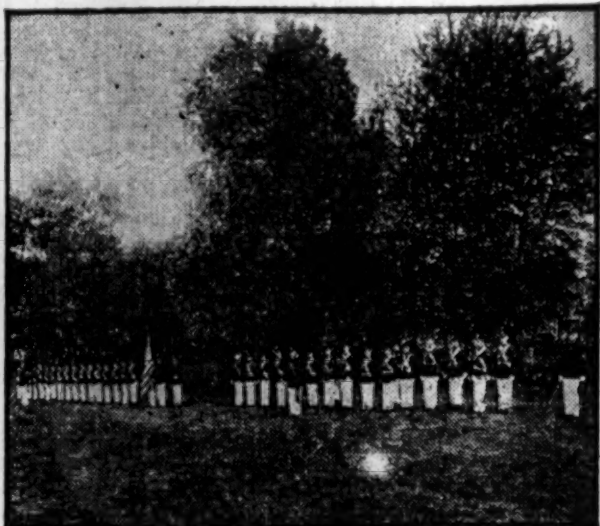
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**NIGHT SCHOOL OCTOBER 6.** During the past year all graduates and many past students (over 1300) were placed in good situations and more than 1600 positions were offered the College that it could not fill. New students are admitted every Monday during the school year, and advance individually. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 2. Offices Open Daily. Visitors Welcome. Catalogue Free on Request. 18 BOYLSTON ST., COR. WASHINGTON ST., - - - BOSTON, MASS.

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- Practical instruction in drawing, painting, and design. Interior decoration, furniture, leaded glass, wall paper, textile, costume design, jewelry, lettering.
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- Scholarships to the amount of \$2000 were given last term.

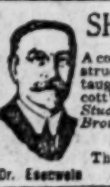
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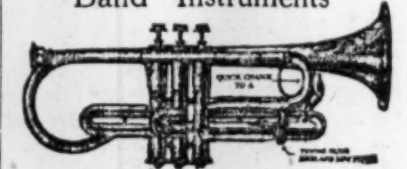
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FOR SALE—The W. A. King herd of registered Shetland ponies; also farm consisting of 90 acres. 200 South St., Raynham, Mass.

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AGENTS—Make more money selling "Nu-Rink" Polishing Cloth for silver and all metals; does perfect work without scratching; quicker than liquids, pastes or powders; costs 1/4 less; 2 sizes 15c and 25c; grand profits; write for particulars and sample. CHAS. A. BOYDORFF & CO., 7120 Central St., Chicago.

## REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Representative in each town within 20 miles of Boston for the new publication, "Where to Live—To Rent—To Buy—To Sell—To Play"; advertising and subscription experience desirable. Write for interview, giving age, experience and references. MR. WELLES, care Griffith-Stilling Press, 368 Congress St., Boston.

## MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

I DESIRE TO REPRESENT reliable manufacturing concerns in Boston, New England; satisfaction assured by best of references; have office. Address A 10, Monitor Office.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

ALLSTON, 12 IDELWILD ST., SUITE 3—In nice locality; quiet room in private family; business people preferred. Tel. Brookline 4336-W.

ATTRACTION ROOMS for business men or students; special terms for first-class business office, suitable for practitioner or physician. 905 HOLYSTON ST., Suite 4. Elevator service. Tel. B. 1288-W.

BACK BAY—45 St. Botolph st.; newly furnished, clean, up-to-date rooms, brass beds, silk floor mattresses, electric lights; c. h. w.; tourists. Telephone.

BACK BAY—Homes to rent, good air and light; three doors from car line. Address W. 332, Monitor Office.

49 ST. STEPHEN ST.—Pleasant rooms, permanent or tourists.

BATAVIA ST., 36, SUITE 6-1, 2 or 3 newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; permanent or transient.

BATAVIA ST., 18—Desirable rooms at reasonable rates. Telephone Back Bay 4078-R.

BATHS EVERY FLOOR, nr. State House; cool rooms; quiet; recep. parlor; bay windows; tourists; Pluckney. Haz. 366-W.

BERKLEY ST., 240 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. 3539-M.

ELIOT SQ., 60 Bartlett St., Rox.—Good location, convenient to cars, churches and library; furnished rooms, reasonable.

GAINSBORO ST., 106—Furnished room for permanent business people in quiet home, modern apartment. Suite 4.

GAINSBORO ST., 92, Suite 3—Rooms, newly furnished; for business ladies; references required.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small front rooms, well furnished; summer prices; tourists; references.

Hazelden Chambers, 18-20 Concord sq.—Aisy and attractive rooms for first-class business people and tourists; quiet street (parkway), convenient to cars; c. h. w.; tel. Trem. 2117-J. MRS. CANFIELD.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, bath, shower, private family; references. References.

706 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Permanent or tourists; pleasant rooms, large closets, continuous hot water; telephone; convenient to cafes and places of interest; private family; references. B. R. 2081-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 209, Suite 3—Two large connecting rooms; small rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. 1720-W Back Bay.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 156—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with lavatories, electric lights; private house.

IN BROOKLINE—Private residence where elderly people will find a home with all its privileges; attendants supplied if desired. Tel. B. 2655-W.

LARGE cool rooms at 62 Cypress st., Brookline, cor. house; large piazza; convenient to city; board next door; tel. 3857-M.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS—Tourists accommodated. 199 St. Botolph st. Telephone



## Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

**HENRY W. SAVAGE**  
BROOKLINE (4330 Oxford)  
Tel. 1508 Brookline  
Coulidge's Corner 670 Brighton  
Commonwealth & Harvard Ave.  
BOSTON OFFICE: 129 TREMONT ST. AND 47 WINTER ST.  
OPPOSITE PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION

Brookline's Largest Real Estate Office

Think This Over!

I now have pending sale agreements signed in my office, or have sold and transferred through my office

SINCE JANUARY 1st, 1913

MORE THAN

\$1,400,000.00

WORTH OF

BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE  
Why?

BECAUSE I have the oldest establishment.  
BECAUSE I have the largest office.  
BECAUSE I have the most experienced salesmen.  
BECAUSE I have the greatest knowledge of values.  
BECAUSE I have the most complete list of property.

AND

BECAUSE I GIVE THE BEST SERVICE  
TRY IT

AUTOMOBILE AND CARRIAGE SERVICE

**HENRY W. SAVAGE**  
1331 Beacon Street - - - Brookline

**WM. E. McCOY & CO.**  
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES AND INSURANCE  
451 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON  
1345 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE  
Telephones Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 8732-14

**NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLINE**  
FOR SALE—Several attractive houses now in process of construction on Fisher Hill and in other parts of Brookline, containing every possible convenience, a detailed list of which may be had at either office.

**TO SETTLE AN ESTATE**  
FOR SALE—Single house in Brookline, containing 11 rooms, reception hall and bath, conveniently situated and in a neighborhood of private houses; modern in all its appointments as to floors, plumbing, hot water heat, etc. Will be sold at a very moderate price.

**SUITS IN BROOKLINE**  
NEW APARTMENTS between Back Bay and Coolidge Corner; 8 rooms, 2 baths and every improvement, including veranda, maid's room on same floor, etc. Also suits in every part of Brookline and vicinity. Some particularly desirable suits at from \$35 to \$40 per month.

**BEACON STREET**  
FOR SALE—Four-story block house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hard wood floors, several fireplaces and every convenience; may be purchased at a very great bargain with terms to suit.

FOR EXCHANGE

If your present real estate does not bring in a proper return, let us trade it for something that will pay. Drop in and let us show you how your income can be increased.

## SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

FOR

### AN INN IN BROOKLINE

We are authorized to offer a magnificent private estate for rent completely furnished and well adapted to a high-class tavern or boarding house. Only applicants of the highest social and financial standing will be considered. The mansion house contains 35 rooms, 6 bathrooms, 12 fireplaces, ballroom and bowling alley. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and all its appointments are thoroughly modern. The grounds are ample and well laid out with lawns, flower beds and shrubbery. The stable contains several stalls and plenty of room for both carriages and automobiles. The location is convenient to Beacon Street electric and the Coolidge Corner shopping district. The rental asked is \$5000 per annum.

**FRANK A. RUSSELL**

506 Old South Building, Boston  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline

## LONGWOOD

Close to Longwood station and Beacon street electric. Perfectly appointed house containing 15 rooms and four baths; wonderful living room at least 30 ft. long by 20 wide; quartered oak floors of finest quality in first and second stories; latest methods of electric lighting and heating; instantaneous gas hot-water supply to all parts of the house; combination stable and garage with over 20,000 sq. ft. of land elevated well above the street and having a gentle slope to the south; fine shade and fruit trees, shrubs, flower beds, etc.

**FRANK A. RUSSELL**

506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

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#### CAMP MOOSEHORNS

SCHOODIC, MAINE.

Sports, Tramping and Canoeing. Excellent table. Moderate terms. Congenial and harmonious atmosphere. Address

HASKELL & BROWN, Schoodic, Maine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

#### MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 253 Washington St.

HARRINGTON CO., 253 Washington St.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Chapin's Illustrated Farm Guide, de- postpaid, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE

#### BELLEVUE DOWNS

WEST ROXBURY

On this beautiful piece, between Bellevue and Lathrop Streets, I have built a new and unique house, with many new and unique features that give it considerable distinction. It has, of course, all the usual features of an up-to-date home, such as hot water heat, fire place, electric light, beamed ceilings, loggia or sleeping porch, and non-inflammable shingles, which have the appearance of slate, \$2500. Easy terms. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 701 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, or 2030 Center Street, West Roxbury.

ASK MR. FOWLER

#### Woodbourne

In Beautiful Forest Hills

FOR SALE—6-7 Room Houses

Latest Improvements, Easy Terms

Charming natural environment, with artistic improvements, combine to make this an ideal, restricted home community.

To Rent \$32.50—\$40.00. Don't fail to see these. Half-hour from heart of the city (3-cent fare).

308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 2148 Forest Hills

#### LEXINGTON

IN THE MOST EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF THE TOWN, attractive estate of 18 acres; old Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heated by hot air; ample lawn and outbuildings; house sets well back from road; 100 apple, abundance of pear, quince and other small fruits, asparagus and strawberry beds, great variety of flowers and shrubs; one of the most attractive, homelike places we have on our list; price \$15,000. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 433 Mass. Ave., Lexington.

OLD CONCORD

MANSON, 12 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, steam heat, very large living room, 5 open fires, screened piazzas; large stable, garage for 4 autos, about 14 acres land, part heavily wooded; everything in best of repair; price low, easy terms, located 1 mile from churches and schools. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 253 Washington St.

PINELEDGE

8-acre gentleman's estate, 8 min. by trolley to town and 2 to R. Station, located on high hill in beautiful grove of great pines, oaks and maples, magnificent view from brookside piazza, splendid automobile road near beautiful lake, 20 miles from Boston; 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hot and cold water, electric light, new and modern 5-room bungalow, and fine stable and garage goes with it, all in good repair; fruit and vegetable garden; 7 photographs in my office; it is well worth \$10,000, but is offered for \$7,500 to effect a quick sale by L. W. POWERS, 63 Orange St., Waltham, Mass.; phone 511-W.

WEST NEWTON HILL

FOR SALE—Just completed, built by the trolley to the center of the town, 200 ft. of road, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, living room, 32 ft. long, reception hall, billiard room, 20 ft. long, gameroom, basement, billiard or music room, 30x45; large sleeping balconies breakfast room, 20 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 2 acres land, covered with beautiful forest trees. Owner's business takes him West, and will sell at a sacrifice. Most attractive section in Newton.

ALVORD BROS.

70 MILK ST., BOSTON.

MARSTON'S MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.

Conspicuous country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from bay; fine macadam roads; six acres land, large colonial house, seven bedrooms, seven bathrooms, seven closets, including a vegetable garden, fruit of all kinds, asparagus, mushrooms, etc.; ample grounds with trees, lawns, shrubs and flowers. Price \$10,000; terms to suit.

TWO-APARTMENT HOUSES

FOR SALE—Our lists include some of the best two-family houses ever built in the Town of Brookline; also others that are more moderate in price, where the rent of one apartment will pay the remaining expenses. Also suits for rent in two-apartment houses at various rentals.

AT REDUCED PRICE

FOR SALE—Small modern house on one Brookline's most attractive streets; 9 rooms, reception hall and bath, hot water heat, electric lights, oak floors, large piazzas, southern exposure. Price and terms at either office.

FOR EXCHANGE

If your present real estate does not bring in a proper return, let us trade it for something that will pay. Drop in and let us show you how your income can be increased.

Established 1836, Incorporated 1894

Telephone, Oxford 162

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ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights  
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Beautiful Magnolia

A desirable tract of land, situated on a high elevation within 300 feet of the sea-shore, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and water, 5 acres of land. Can be bought as a whole or divided to suit purchaser. This is an opportunity to buy land in a beautiful summer resort. For particulars and price apply to JOHN T. HARRINGTON, 303 Center St., Boston.

FOR SALE IN READING

A very attractive bungalow, 3 rooms and bath, 2 nice chambers and toilet, modern improvements; hot water heat; open plumbing; hardwood floors; 2 exceptional fine piazzas, cemented cellar; 3 large apple trees; beautiful lawn and shrubbery. Over \$600 less land within 2 minutes of Square. Built 2 years. All ready for you to move in without waiting 6 mos. to build. G. H. Monitor office.

Fisher Hill, Brookline

FOR SALE—10-room house, two baths and extra lavatory; large veranda and living room; hardwood floors, copper screens, combination coal and gas range, also gas hot water heater. Address X 582, Monitor Office.

HEATED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Largest List in City

**RAYMOND**

Real Estate, Insurance

Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

MELROSE HIGHLANDS

Eight beautiful, modern, polished maple floors, new electric fixtures with dome for dining room, newly shod and painted; fine corner lot with trees and shrubbery; price \$2500. Apply to owner, 38 South Ave., week days or Sundays.

Frederick O. Woodruff

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Real Estate, Insurance, Property Bought, sold or leased. Trust Funds for Mort- gage, 93 MILK STREET.

FOR SALE—Twelve-room house, Cran- ford, N. J.; best location; near church; back lawn slopes to river; large living room porch; all conveniences; owner moving West; will sell furniture if desired; bargain on easy terms. ALLEN G. WOOD, Cranford, N. J.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KIRK & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 563.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE IN GERMANTOWN

Opposite Germantown Friends School for Boys and Girls; adjoining Germantown Academy for Boys; convenient to car lines and railroad stations; semi-detached house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; new hot air heater, 30x40 Green St., Tel. Gin. 1408 A.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEAR business college, theaters and shopping district; rooms with modern con- veniences at reasonable rates. 205 S. 9th St. Tel. Filbert 3197-D.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

#### HENRY W. SAVAGE

129 TREMONT STREET

I SPECIALIZE IN MANAGEMENT OF REALTY AND COLLECTION OF RENTS

Bay State Road

TWO NEW BUILDINGS

READY SEPT. 1

Suites of 2 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and 2 baths, latest improvements. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont Street. Tel. Oxford 4420.

The Strasburg

45 WESTLAND AVENUE

In the Fenway. A few suites of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. Will be required to suit tenant. See janitor at house or HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont Street. Tel. Oxford 4420.

Fenway

Two new buildings, one ready now and the other Sept. 1, containing 5 rooms and bath to 8 rooms and two baths. Full details of HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont Street. Tel. Oxford 4420.

SEE

Coleman & Gilbert

For the most convenient and up-to-date high class

Back Bay Suites

1 to 4 Rooms with Bath and Large Kitchenette.

New buildings recently completed in the finest and most convenient residential section, having elevator and janitor service, steam heat, continuous hot water and all possible modern improvements to make a home comfortable. We manage the following buildings and guarantee first class service.

Mount's Chambers, 46 Mountfort St. Back Bay Apts., 20 Hemenway St. Winchester Apts., 26 Hemenway St. Chandler Hall, 173 Hemenway St. The Alberts, 24 Westland Ave. The Balfour, 28 Westland Ave. Symphony Apts., 46 Westland Ave. Waldemar Apartments, 333 Huntington Ave. Normandy Apts., 333 Huntington Ave. For further particulars inquire at 32 HUNTINGTON AVENUE. Telephone 1510 Back Bay

"THE LOUVRE"

18-20 Haviland St., Back Bay, near Boylston St. and Mass. Av.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms with kitchenette, baths, and disappearing beds. Two elevators. A delightful inside court of Spanish design is an added feature. Also a few exceptionally fine apartments in Brookline. Rents very reasonable. Can be seen any time, day or evening. DUANE WHITE, 24 Milk Street. Tel. Main 1258. Back Bay Office, 16 Haviland Street.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—in Arlington or Medford, housekeeping flat, ground floor, 3 or 4 rooms, restricted; refs. exchanged. American neighborhood. Ad. W. 252 Monitor Office.

LAND—CANADA

JOHN WATSON LAND CO.

We have been colonizing U. S. settlers in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan for ten years. Let our agents show you why you are looking for and we will mail free literature. JOHN L. WATSON LAND CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY—For sale, detached house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 1 lavatory, laundry, etc.; electric light, artistically decorated, ready for occupancy. Large lot, 2.5 acres, with swimming pool, all improvements. Large lot with stable. For rent, completely furnished, 14-room detached house, 100 ft. frontage on main street. Location best in the city. For particulars address D. C. IVINS, room 908, Park Row building, New York City.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

A Home in California  
If you wish to invest \$20,000 in a home in California that will pay you 5% on the investment and is in one of the most prosperous foothill towns of the state, address W. 600, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

BANKER having large acreage in Westchester, near Rye, N. Y., exclusive section, wants to get in touch with few people that want and appreciate a high-class home. Add. L. 6, 622 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. City.

100 SMALL FARMS with buildings, \$500 to \$3000; some with electric water. Write for catalog. ABANDONED FARMS CO., 20 Cortland St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

We solicit business in all real estate property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties.) 25 years experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury.

REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

E. A. ERSKINE & COMPANY—Real Estate Agents, Rentals, Building, Fire Insurance. 1011 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.

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Two Desirable Stores

ON BOYLSTON ST., near Arlington; one with excellent show window; store 125 ft. deep; two stories high in rear; one with half high show window; also one studio with bath; rent reasonable. Apply Allen Hall Bldg. Tel. Back Bay 600. 354 Boylston St.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT

TO LET from July 15, old fashioned large house, 12 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, modern conveniences; open fireplaces, steam heat. Apply 30 Somerset St., Belmont.

CHARLES ST., 108, near Pinkney—Splendid brick house of 11 rooms, electric light, gas, central heating, modern conveniences, dressmaker, lodger or private family. Apply to CHAS. A. JACKSON, 11 Fenway square.

TO LET—Furnished house, suitable for a practitioner's office, on an estate of 50 acres, 60 miles from Boston; 12 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 cars. Address 2 570, Monitor Office.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE IN GERMANTOWN  
Opposite Germantown Friends School for Boys and Girls; adjoining Germantown Academy for Boys; convenient to car lines and railroad stations; semi-detached house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; new hot air heater, 30x40 Green St., Tel. Gin. 1408 A.

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NEAR business college, theaters and shopping district; rooms with modern conveniences at reasonable rates. 205 S. 9th St. Tel. Filbert 3197-D.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE SEYMOUR  
JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE IN CAMBRIDGE  
A few suites in this conservative apartment house of 12 suites of 2 and 3 out- side rooms, outside baths and large out- side kitchenettes; rents \$30 upwards; fine view across the Charles river from al- most every room; all improvements; resident janitor. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont Street. Tel. Oxford 4420.

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"Makes Dirt Vanish"

The ease and rapidity with which it works makes ORONA a great comfort to spring-cleaning housekeepers. The great difference between it and other cleaners is that it thoroughly cleans all metals, woodwork, paints, etc., and at the same time is excellent as a cleanser for the hands, leaving them soft and smooth.

Sold in Bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c

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### ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 25c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at Leading Grocers, Drugists, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

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On a Hot Summer Day



an extra brushing or two of the teeth with BURRILL'S PASTE will wonderfully refresh and cool the mouth. Write us if your dealer does not sell Burrill's Tooth Paste and we will see that you are supplied in the future.

Almost all department and drug stores, 25c New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

For the good of your Teeth demand Burrill's

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The Home of Smart Millinery for School and College Girls

### Artists' Tams

IN BLACK VELVET, the fad \$1.98 of the day

Customers every day tell us of the cleverness of our

### UNTRIMMED HATS

MAIL ORDERS FILLED ON THESE POPULAR PRICED HATS

Temple Pl., 21 to 27 West St., 33 to 37 BOSTON

## Lady Betty's Marmalade

Purity of Ingredients; Skill in Blending; Absolutely Free From Foreign Substance; Result is a Perfect and Delicious Food

Grape Fruit-Orange

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Pure Orange

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COPLEY PLAZA, Boston  
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MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Chicago  
THE CHAMBERLAIN, Old Point, Va.

If your grocer cannot supply you ask Lady Betty, Brookline, Mass.

**SOLID GOLD BROOCH**  
ENGRAVED  
The smallest brooch in this design. Every brooch has a safety catch. Write for our catalog.  
J. C. DERBY, 30 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.

**HAIR GOODS ON APPROVAL**  
Send lock of your hair and 8c in stamps to cover mailing cost and we will mail you your choice of 3 stems or 3 separate strand natural wavy human hair. Every switch we sell is guaranteed for one year. We carry the "Lotus" Toilet Powder, FREE. Write for descriptive folder and sample packet "Lotus" Toilet Powder, FREE.  
J. C. SHOVERS & CO., 22 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

**"NEVER SLIP" VEST ON APPROVAL**  
Send size and... will mail celebrated "NEVER SLIP" Vest. Special knit shoulder straps. If pleased return 25c. (Regular value 50c). First one FREE if you order 2. Write for descriptive folder and sample packet "Lotus" Toilet Powder, FREE.  
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**GILLESPIE METHOD SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING**  
FRANCIS M. GILLESPIE  
Successor to J. J. Gillespie  
The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston  
Opposite Public Library  
Tel. 4195 B. B.

**A Baby Layette**  
for \$5, \$7.50, \$9.50 and up.  
Selected, furnished and cut complete, ready to make up. Write for samples and particulars.  
A. B. L. CO., 5532 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NEW KEROSENE LAMP BURNER**  
No smoke, no soot, no odor. Produces clear white light, three times the light of common burners. Particularly recommended for reading and sewing in the home. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.  
G. A. RUSTON, 851 Crescent Pl., Chicago

**LADIES PLEASE**  
Send for samples of Broadcloth and serges for Suits and Dresses. buy direct and save 25 per cent.  
SUPERIOR WOOLEN CO., 77 Bedford St., Boston

**MARINELLO SHOP**  
BOSTON MAIN OFFICE  
All kinds of Toilet Work  
430 Boylston St., Berkeley Bldg., Suite 411. Tel. B. R. 5174  
C. M. LAMPING NOLAN, Mgr.

**MISS M. F. FISK THE RED GLOVE SHOP 44 WEST STREET**  
PROTECT YOUR HAT THIS SUMMER WITH ONE OF THE SHOWER PROOF VEILS  
MISS M. F. FISK'S RED GLOVE SHOP 44 WEST STREET  
they are 18" wide long and 1 yard wide and come in helio, champagne, grey, Copenhagen blue, emerald green, black and white; in fact in all of the fashionable colors, price \$2.00.

**MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP**  
LADIES' HATTER  
30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.  
UP ONE FLIGHT.

**Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.**  
No more biting of thread, no hunting for wax, use by mail Universal Thread Cutter Co., 111 Broad Street Boston, Mass. Agents Wanted

**TO TOURISTS AND STRANGERS IN BOSTON**  
My business is to shop for or with people. Have ample experience in both personal and household shopping. Make a specialty of selecting oriental rugs, china and hangings. May I assist you on your Boston shopping tour? (No commission charged.) LILLIE J. BROWN, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Tel. B. 21333.

**MRS. J. B. MORRILL CORSET MAKER FIGURE MOULDING**  
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.  
CORSET COVERS, EXPERT FITTER  
1 West 24th Street, New York

**STOUT LADIES**  
CORSETS—Front and back laced, custom made; will give slender appearance and guaranteed to keep shape until worn out; strictly up to date. R. W. LOGAN, 462 Boylston St., room 210, Boston, Mass.

**Elizabeth F. Hassenberg**  
437 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON  
Shampooing, Manicuring, Transformations and Switches

**TAILORS**  
RICHARD L. KANE  
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments  
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.  
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

**MUSICAL SUPPLIES**  
TUSKO  
TALKING MACHINE NEEDLES  
not only preserve records and give excellent tone quality, but also wear indefinitely. Sample package 25c by mail. Free sample needle to interested dealers. Address Dept. S, TUSKO MFG. CO., 1379 E. 55th St., CHICAGO.

**JEWELRY**  
W. E. TAYLOR  
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH  
Repairing and Order Work  
4 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

## Special Prices Until Sept. 1

FOR EXCLUSIVELY MAN-MADE

### WOMEN'S SUITS

Until September 1st we will make to your measure a suit from all wool Man's-Wear Serges, Cheviots, Broadened Poplins, Imported Novelty, lined with best Satin or Silk.

\$25.00

Actually worth \$50.00.

Here is a Plain Message to You, Madam:

We must get work now in order to keep our help busy. You will surely need a suit and coat for the coming fall. Why wait for colder weather? Will you not order it now and save from \$10.00 to \$15.00 on each garment?

Hundreds of our customers are among the most exclusive trade in New England; many of them ladies who have been accustomed to pay from \$75.00 to \$150.00 for suits. A visit to our establishment will convince you that we can please the most exacting trade.

**S. D. COHEN & CO.**  
Designers and Ladies' Tailors  
694 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

## To the Discriminating Purchaser

The candies of *Mary Elizabeth* make a particular appeal. \$1 the pound.

Dainty Luncheon and Tea Rooms  
THREE TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON, MASS.

**EMBLEMS**

No. 75 Emblem 14k Brooch Price \$14.00	No. 35 Emblem 14k Brooch Price \$10.00	No. 33 Emblem 14k Brooch Price \$12.00	No. 540D Emblem 14k Brooch Price \$50.00
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We make this design in 14kt. Gold only, the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00  
Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address all orders to  
**J. C. DERBY COMPANY**  
(Incorporated 1899)  
CONCORD, N. H.  
Our new catalog explains why this design cannot be changed. A copy will be sent to your address on request.

## NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1 Madison Ave., Suite 602D.  
LAUNDRIES—BROOKLYN, N. Y. LAUNDRIES—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## Have You Considered?

Make us guardian of your linens. We study carefully all requirements of apparel entrusted to our charge, striving to minimize your expense by increasing the wearing qualities as far as possible.  
We are careful in spending other people's money.  
**CRYSTAL LAUNDRY COMPANY**  
862 to 870 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Phone Bedford 4576

## Keep Your Shirtwaist Down

without pins, prongs, buckles, or hooks. It adds to stylish effect.  
The Single String.  
Rival Belt..... 10c

MISS E. M. CUNNINGHAM, Inventor.  
Directions for simple slip-knot in each package. Send 10c and waist measure today for a belt for yourself that is simple, sure, pleasing, lasting.  
Small size measure, 18 to 24 inches; medium measure, 24 to 29 inches; large measure, 29 to 35 inches; extra large measure, 35 to 40 inches.  
AGENTS WANTED  
Sole Makers  
RIVAL BELT MFG. CO.  
118 East 28th St., New York City

## Public Stenographers

ALICE FORBES—Telephone 2816  
Broad—82 Beaver St. (near Wall). Legal dictation, references, general correspondence, accounts, rapid and accurate copying.

## The Monitor's Advertisements are read by the kind of people the advertiser likes to reach

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

W. 21ST ST., 411—Rooms, \$1.00 and upward \$2.50; meals optional; convenient locality; German and French spoken. E. AURADA.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**W. E. TAYLOR**  
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH  
Repairing and Order Work  
4 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**D. W. STEELE, JR.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
115 Broadway, New York

**New York Merchants**  
may send Monitor advertising to  
WARREN C. KLEIN, 6025 Metropolitan building.

## SUMMER COMFORT Egyptian Deodorizer

Is assured where the original genuine "little candle" is burned. It drives away MOSQUITOES, MOTHS and other insects; it entirely dispels any objectionable odor, however caused, and diffuses a delightful lasting fragrance. Be comfortable this summer. Insist upon the deodorizer with a national reputation.

If your local dealer in toilet articles cannot supply you, send us his name and 25c Parcel Post stamps for box of sixteen candles and metal holder.  
**PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.**  
Makers of the famous Cando Silver Polish and Royal Brass Polish.

## SPURR "PAPERED VENEERS"

(REAL WOOD-PAPERED)

The economical feature of our wood veneers especially appeals to owners of apartment houses—changing tenants means expense, because the new ones must have new paper or burlap. No one would think of recommending new solid wood, while as a matter of fact our veneers are more durable than solid wood, moisture and heat not affecting them, as 40 years' experience testifies.

**SPURR VENEER CO.,**

75 Washington Street North.

BOSTON, MASS.



## Peerless Wood Polishing Wax

Makes best finish for Hardwood Floors, Bowling Alleys, Mission Furniture, Linoleums, etc.  
For sale by Hardware, Paint and Oil and Department Stores. 1, 2, 4 and 8 pound cans.  
Write for free samples.

**Whittemore-Wright Co., Inc., Mfrs.**  
68 Alford St., Boston (Charlestown Dist.)

## THE KALAMAZOO ICE BLANKET SAVES ICE BILLS

Does not retard refrigeration—nor so to pieces and clog the drain pipe. Lasts the entire season. If used as directed, cuts your ice bill in two. Prevents ice wastage.

**KALAMAZOO HOUSEHOLD PARCHMENT**—the greatest time and labor saver you ever saw. In 12-inch rolls.

**KALAMAZOO SHELF AND LINING PAPER** saves time and trouble. 15 inches wide. Cuts to the right length without waste. Non-curling edges—water and grease proof.

**KALAMAZOO NURSERY BLANKET**—a very satisfactory addition to the baby's bedding.

**KALAMAZOO PARCHMENT DISHCLOTH** a b s o l u t e no grease—is absolutely clean. It is the only perfectly sanitary dishcloth made. Will not go to pieces in the hottest water nor collect particles of food.

**KALAMAZOO STICKLESS CAKE PAN LINERS**—Economical, cleanly. They save expensive materials and bother. Cakes absolutely will not stick.

**KALAMAZOO JELLY PROTECTORS** prevent mold. Save your money, time and labor by using Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Home Helpers.

Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50 cents for a prepaid sample assortment (valuing 75 cents) of these wonderful Home Helpers.

Descriptive Folder Free. Dept. M. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

## DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all impurities. The UNGLAZED PORCELAIN FILTER.

WE LEASE AND CARE FOR THEM \$1 Per Month  
WRITE FOR CATALOG TO  
BOSTON FILTER COMPANY  
CHELSEA, MASS., U.S.A.

## Small Pamphlets

Which you value and wish to preserve may be bound together in volumes and appropriately titled in gold, making an attractive addition to your bookshelves.

Small pamphlets may be bound in cloth \$1 per volume, or in Full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in the U. S.

Correspondence solicited.  
**Wm. S. Locke, Bookbinder,**  
37 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON

**McMAHON & JAMES**  
Plumbers and Steam Fitters  
Established 1856  
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Telephone 420 R. R.

## F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation

61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

## THE JONES & HAMMOND UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER

Solves Your Garbage Troubles  
The Receiver  
Without a Fault  
If your dealer does not carry our Receiver, write to us for circulars and prices.

**JONES & HAMMOND**  
65 NEWBURN AVE.  
Medford, Mass.

## Boston Potato Chip Co.

Tasty and Easy to Serve  
Fresh Stock Every Day

Ask your grocer or send us his name and 10c for a sample box.  
116 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON

## Wear Shoes Made From "Success" Brand

GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER  
It is soft and delicate, yet possesses great strength combined with ease and comfort.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY  
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied  
"REINHARDT'S"  
282 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

## L. C. Stevens & Co.

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS  
WALL PAPERS AND AWNINGS  
602-604 WASHINGTON ST., or Beacon St. BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Tel. 1913

## 25c EACH Sent Postpaid

## THE FELTOID WINDOW LOCK

No Rattle—Fresh Air—Security  
The Feltoid Lock permits its window to be partly open and remain locked. Easily applied—always operative. Sent postpaid for 25c.

A money back guarantee on all our goods.  
Active agents wanted in every town for splendid line of household specialties. Write today.  
THE FELTOID WINDOW LOCK CO.  
18 STATE STREET NEW YORK

## VITTOCCI VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

Is a Pure Guaranteed Olive Oil—  
Demand it at Your Dealer's  
Send for our Free Cook Book  
JOHN VITTOCCI CO.  
Seattle—Vancouver

## EASY METHOD FURNITURE POLISH

REQUIRES NO RUBBING  
It does not contain alcohol, resin, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely unobjectionable to the finest furniture. Price 25 cents.

**THE KRENS-OLIVER COMPANY**  
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.  
Ask your dealer, or sent direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

## CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

**Wellington Films**  
These films give the finest results. Producing crisp negatives with fine detail and color values. Try a roll when next taking pictures and be convinced of their excellence.

Sole Agents for the United States  
**RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY**  
78 Bromfield Street, Boston  
Send for our complete price list of photo supplies. Sent on request.



## STABILITY DESIRED

BOSTON AND N. E.

ATTENDANT—German woman of red-  
emption wants daily occupation as practical  
attendant; capable in many lines. MISS  
J. COOPER, care Mrs. Bates, 82 Essex st.,  
Roston. 23

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ATTENDANT, experienced, wants situa-  
tion, or as companion. MISS M. P. ABBEY,  
80 Elm st., North Woburn, Mass. 24

### Which Should Be Consulted



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**BOOKKEEPER** (d. e.) of experience would like position as bookkeeper or taking charge of set of books; references. J. KINCAID, 63 Terrace av., Winthrop, Mass.

**BOOKKEEPER**, ledger clerk, typist, ref. Boston, exp. 38, good exp. and ref. \$12 per week. Mention 10350, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**BOOKKEEPER**-Young lady (24) desires position; experienced; good references; pleasant; 40 week; Menden, Everett, Melrose, Bedford, preferred. MISS CARY S. THOMPSON, 115 Main st., Malden, Mass. phone 228-W.

**CARETAKER**-Refined woman with 2 children would care for a small home in exchange for rent; anywhere in Massachusetts; near high school; can supply best of references. MISS A. A. HUNT, 10 Talbot av., Dorchester, Mass.

**CARETAKER or housekeeper**-Position wanted to care for house or with 2-3 people, good home, good wages, in Massachusetts; best references. MISS T. V. HARRING, care George Hyde, Shaker St. E. D. D., 10 Talbot av., Dorchester, Mass.

**CASHIER** wants position, or to take charge of lunch room or confectionery store; 15 years' experience. B. M. SMALL, 21 Wellington st., Boston; tel. 322-B, Tremont.

**CASHIER**, experienced, desires position or any other. Address: J. J. MACDONALD, 1195 Tremont st., Boston.

**CASHIER**, ref. Lynn, exp. 25, married, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 10377, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**CHAMBERWORK**-Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish girl, wants chamber work or very light housework. EDLA BECKAN, 19 Greenwich pk., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAID** (colored) for mornings, office work, ladies' attire, etc. Address: MISS GUSSE BARNES, 40 Cornhill st., Boston.

**CLERK**, exp. bakery salesclerk, ref. Roxbury, \$7 per week. Mention 10350, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**COMPANION or governess**-Young lady, college education, desires position; references. HELEN G. POST, P. O. Box 61, Portsmouth, N. H.

**COMPANION**, assistant matron, care of refined rooming house, or housekeeper; refined American woman, 35 years, references. GRACE HOWARD WINTHROP, 381 Main st., Springfield, Mass.; care C. H. Mather, 28 South Main st., Reading, Mass.

**COMPANION and assistant housekeeper** in small family, good wages, references. AMERICAN WOMAN, Mrs. G. A. GOULD, 80 South Main st., Reading, Mass.

**COOK** or general housework (Swedish) wants situation in private family; good references; city or country. ANNA MAGNUSSEN, 50 Canal st., West Medford, Mass.

**COOK-HOUSEKEEPER**-Middle-aged woman wants situation with or without her child over 10 years. Address: 84 W. Rutland sq., Suite 10, Boston.

**COOKING OR HOUSEWORK** wanted in family by a refined woman. NELLIE STEWART, 604 Shawmut st., Boston.

**DAY WORK** or office cleaning wanted by colored woman. Address: CLARA NICHOLS, 205 Camden st., Boston.

**DAY WORK** wanted-First-class laundry dress, will do anything, call evenings or write. MARY PARHILL, 30 Vermont st., Suite 3, Boston.

**DAY WORK** wanted. MISS ANNIE SIVERSEN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

**DAY WORK** wanted by capable woman, laundry or cleaning. LOTTIE SILVERA, 10 Massachusetts st., Boston.

**DAY WORK WANTED**, Mrs. A. BROWN, 20 Holyoke st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** would like work by the day; first-class experience on gowns and waists. MISS GAYNA WATKINS, 14 Temple st., Dorchester, Mass.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, would like work by day or evening; strictly reasonable; references furnished. STELLA E. MORRILL, 10 Virginia st., Dorchester, Mass.

**FARM MANAGER**-Agricultural teaming; private estate; wife good buttermilk; one child; both competent buttermilk; very highly recommended; strictly temperate. MR. BUSCHENDORF, Box 15, Green Park, Mass.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** wanted in small family. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 1063 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** wanted by colored girl. Address: 104 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK**-Colored girl would like situation in private family; references. MISS LILLIAN SEWELL, 104 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK** by day or hour wanted, office cleaning. ETHEL ROCHE, 72 Shawmut av., Boston.

**GENERAL WORK** wanted in Newton or Brighton by English girl; references. Address: LILLIAN SEWELL, 104 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK** in small house or apartment desired by English girl; small Protestant family of adults preferred; wages \$40 month. Address: MISS D. NICHOLS, 433 Shawmut av., Boston; tel. Trem. 1250.

**GIRL** (17) wants position in private family. Work wanted; light; prefer care of child. Address: MISS MARY E. KELLY, School st., Brockton, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**-American Protestant woman desires position in refined family of elderly couple; good home preferred to large wages. MISS M. F. VANICER, 23 Lincoln av., South Boston, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, companion, dressmaking or hotel position desired by American Protestant woman; good cook and seamstress; can take entire charge. HELEN HOYT, 111 Bellingham av., Beachmont, Mass.; tel. Revere 174.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, competent American woman (15) desires position; small family; country not objectionable; references exchanged. Address: MISS MARY E. KELLY, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Milton 724-2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**HOUSEKEEPER**-Woman past middle age, good position; best references given and required. Address: MRS. M. A. LAWRENCE, 45 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass. 20

**HOUSEKEEPER OR HOUSEWORK** Swedish woman, past middle age, can have her child of 18 mos.; city or country; good references. MRS. LENA SWENSON, R. F. D. No. 2, Portsmouth, N. H. 20

**HOUSEWORK**-American woman would like light duties for pleasant home, small family, good wages, references. Address: MRS. LOUISE A. WINTER, 480 Green st., Cambridge; middle bid. 20

**HOUSEWORK** wanted, to care for apartment, 2-3 rooms, good wages, references. Address: MRS. D. G. LESTER, 476 Columbus av., Boston. 20

**HOUSEWORK**-Colored girl wants place in small family; no Sunday work; home nights. E. ADAMS, 87 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

**KINDERGARTEN**, experienced, wants position as mother's helper; best references; willing to go to country; any salary. Address: MISS J. KEMP, 33 Park st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

**LAUNDRESS** wants work to take home. Address: MRS. FRIGERY, 2 Alford st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 20

**LAUNDRESS** (colored) wants work to take home; outdoor drying; good references. Address: W. H. DOWNE, 4 Village st., Cambridge. 20

**LAUNDRY and cleaning** wanted by the day. Address: C. ALLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston. 20

**LIGHT HOUSEWORK** wanted in small family in Cambridge by colored girl. Address: MISS J. KEMP, 33 Park st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

**MAID**-Neat colored girl wants work in office or studio. Address: ANDERELLA COX, 33 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 1064-M.

**MAID** in office-Colored girl wants situation in small family. Address: MRS. J. STEWART, 100 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

**MAID** (colored) wants situation with lady or children; will do chamberwork or attend office. Address: MRS. J. STEWART, 100 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

**MATRON OR ATTENDANT**-Refined American Protestant, experienced in social work, in practical nursing, or in practical attendant in institution, or in private home. Address: MRS. J. KEMP, 33 Park st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

**SALESCLERK** or cashier, ref. Boston, exp. 21, single, good exp. and ref. \$8-10 per week. Mention 10350, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**SALESCLERK**, exp. on shirt waists, ref. Boston, exp. 20, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 10350, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**SEAMSTRESS**, with dressmaker, ref. Dorchester, exp. 45, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 10350, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2500.

**SEAMSTRESS**, colored, experienced on children's clothing, in practical nursing, or in practical attendant in institution, or in private home. Address: MRS. D. G. LESTER, 476 Columbus av., Boston. 20

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## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**GIRL** or young woman (Protestant) wanted for house and chamberwork; no cooking; good home for willing, conscientious person. MRS. ELISE AURADA, 411 West 21st st., New York. 20

**HOUSEKEEPER AND MOTHER'S HELPER** in family of 2 adults and baby; must be thoroughly reliable; references required. MRS. C. MRS. N. BALDWIN, 411 West 21st st., New York. 20

**HOUSEWORK**-White girl for general household duties; near New York; laundry sent out; good salary and permanent home; call any morning. MRS. A. B. MORGAN, 545 W. 14th st., New York. 20

**HOUSEKEEPER** wanted-Free rent basement furnished in exchange for services. Call: MISS CARLISLE, D. VROOMAN, 142 Underhill av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

**HOUSEWORKER**-Business woman with six-room flat, four roomers, wants reliable housekeeper, foreigners, week-days; no cooking; day or evening. MISS H. H. 329 W. 11th st., New York; tel. Morning 3835. 20

**OPERATORS**-First-class hands on fine wools and skirts. BARDES, 12 E. 121 st., New York. 20

**PRESSERS** experienced on fine costumes and dresses. Call: J. A. MORRIS & Co., 112 Madison av., New York. 20

**RIBBON WEAVERS** wanted, and broad silk weavers, to learn ribbon weaving; well paid; no experience necessary. Apply at PINE TREE SILK MILLS CO., Allegheny av. and Boudinot st., Philadelphia. 20

**THREE SALESLADIES** wanted at once for first-class hat shop; apply immediately. JAMES S. DAKER, Jeweler and Importer, 1000 Broadway, New York. 20

**WANTED**-A number of experienced saleswomen for our store; steady positions in New York city; steady positions to suitable applicants. Apply or address: THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York city. 20

**WANTED**-A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dipper; steady work; no experience necessary. Apply or address: THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York city. 20

**WANTED**-Experienced German nursery maid or governess to care for two small children; references. Apply to MRS. HARRY T. DUNN, 3403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J. 20

**WANTED**-Girl for general housework; family of 4; good home for right party. Address: MISS J. DAKER, 46 Irving st., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. 20

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ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences. CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, 68 Washington Blvd. Tel. Cherry 2971.

EMBROIDERED ROBES, Linens, Volles, Batistes, Rattines and Zephyrs. Trimmings to match. NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer st.

EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1347 Jefferson Ave. Tel. East 488.

FINE TABLE DELICATES, fruit, vegetables, cheese and smoked meats. Frank Kirchgessner, 983 Mack Ave. Ridge 2431.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED—Floral Decorations. Mail Orders Filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer St.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN—ANGER & KANDIS, The Dime Savings Bank bldg. Tel. Main 1063.

FURS—August sale. A straight 20 per cent discount on our entire stocks. The House of George, 259 Woodward Ave.

GOODWIN CORSET SHOP, CORA A. KERR, special artist for Goodwin Corsets, room 514, Washington Arcade. Tel. Cherry 3255-R.

GOWNS and SUITS—N. HESS SONS, 8 East Baltimore Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, Rugs and Stoves, etc. SUMNER CO., cor. Mich. and 4th Ave. Tel. Cherry 3727-J.

IMPORTERS of MILLINERY, Hosiery, neckwear and hosiery. The Eddy-Frost Company, 984 Woodward, cor. Warren.

INSURANCE—Fire and Auto. Phone for rates and information. MISS E. A. MORRIS, Main 5793 or North 927-J.

JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 104-106 Washington Ave., Washington Arcade building.

JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. PETER BORSSEN, 213 Woodward av., room 66.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st. By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4234.

MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations—BROSSARD-SNOWDEN CO., 704-5 Broomfield bldg. Cherry 4484.

MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring, also Manicuring for Men. MRS. ALICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay bldg. 3d floor Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES—THE HOUSE OF HERBST, 141 Woodward Ave., over Sander's.

MUSICAL Instruments—Stelway Piano and other Pianos; Victrolas; everything in music. Grinnell Bros., 245 Woodward av.

RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA ROOM, 3d floor, Wright-Kay bldg. Elev. 211 Woodward Ave. Luncheon, dinners a la carte.

RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP, 12 Farmer st. Luncheon. Afternoon Tea and Dinner.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR GOODS—BENEDICT & YACK, Shop 401, 24 Woodward Ave. Tel. Cherry 3336-J.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc.—MRS. EMMA HAROLD, Philip's Manor, 29 E. Willis Ave. Phone Grand 4507 W.

SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE, 61 and 63 W. Gd. River av.

TAILOR—RAY J. SWOPE, Suits to Order \$25.00 up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Call For and Delivered. Forrest and Second Ave.

TINNING, ROOFING—Blow Pipe and Furnace Work. HENRY MARX, 15 Homer Ave. Phone Cedar 1042.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Reista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st. Tel. Cherry 6555.

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses—The Norfolk Shop, 24 York Univ. bldg., 19 E. Grand River Ave. Tel. Cherry 3330-R.

WORKS OF ART, Pictures Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE, 117 So. Burdick st.—Exclusive show for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists; popular prices.

MERCHANDISE THAT IS DEPENDABLE—GILMORE BROTHERS, One of Michigan's Best Stores.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CLOTHING, Men's Furnishings and Hats. BAWLINGS, AGNEW & LANG, 374 Euclid Ave.

DENTISTRY—G. G. MYERS, D.D.S., 803 Schofield Bldg., Ball Phone Main 574 Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON CO., 10300 Euclid Ave., near E. 100th st., The Big East End Store.

HAIR GOODS—Madam Paul & Son, 30 Taylor Arcade. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.

MILLINERY OF QUALITY—SHIELDS & TUBBS, 4545 Euclid Ave.

TAILORING—W. J. McLAHLAN, "Advanced Tailoring for men and women who know," 35 Taylor Arcade.

## CANADA

WINNIPEG

ARCHITECTS—JORDAN AND OVER, 47 Canada Life Building.

DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING THE CLEANERS—Cor. Jessie and John sts. Phone F. R. 2000.

FAMILY BUTCHER—Prime Meats. GEORGE RICHARDS, 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.

FLORIST—R. B. ORMISTON, Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over Western Canada. Telephone F. R. 744.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—See the Grain Growers of Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. WINNIPEG.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton st. Phone Main 181, 182 and 4681.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—SALFELD & McLEAN, 370 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

JEWELERS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS—O. B. KNIGHT & CO., 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

LAUNDRY—RUMFORD LAUNDRY, LTD., Phones Garry 400, 401. Home and Wellington sts., Winnipeg.

LUMBER DEALERS—J. D. MCARTHUR CO., LIMITED, Wholesale and Retail. Yards: Princess Street and Higgins Avenue.

NORTHWESTERN AUTO CO., LTD. (ONTARIO AUTOS), 125 Princess St., Winnipeg, Can. Phone Garry 2398.

PARKYEE SWEEPING COMPOUND Floor Oil, Floor Oiler, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Fixtures. PARKER-WHITE LTD., Winnipeg, Canada.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts. Phone Garry 2216.

TAILORS—HADDEN & CO., Merchant Tailors, 340 Portage Ave. Phone M 140.

WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert st. Phone G. 2928, Winnipeg, Canada.

## TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East. Choice Real Estate Investments, Beach Properties. Phone Beach 812.

VANCOUVER

REAL ESTATE and Business—A. Scott, 404 Homer st., Trader's Bank building. Houses and bus. for sale. Cor. solicited.

TAILORING—High grade work for ladies and gentlemen. HILDETH, 641 Granville st. Make-over dept. in connection buttons covered. Phone Seymour 3013.

VICTORIA

REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL AGENTS. GREEN & BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Insurance. 1000 Fort St. C.

REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Reports furnished on property in British Columbia. 620 Broughton st.

## CENTRAL

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that

SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

From merchants to Eastern U. S. and Canada

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality advertising from Central and Western U. S.

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

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FLORIST







# Easier Tone in Stock Market At The Close

## TRADING LIGHT AND MARKET IS PROFESSIONAL

Not Much Headway Is Made During the Week and Prices Show Small Net Changes — Tone Is Generally Stronger

## LOCALS ACT BETTER

If the trader had to depend upon the net changes in stock market fluctuations this week for his profits he would not get far along in money making. Prices have moved upward and downward within a range of a point or more, but the net results show little change from the figures quoted at the beginning of the week.

Sentiment is a little more bearish than it was. However it is a professional market and short selling only means covering later. The public is not interested to any great extent and the big interests seem satisfied to let prices remain about where they are for the present.

At the start of this morning the New York market showed a strong tone. Canadian Pacific had the greatest advance. New Haven convertible 6s when issued made their initial appearance at 100 1/2. There was some trading in American Can, Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginia Chemical were particularly strong.

United Fruit was higher on the local board. Calumet & Arizona and North Butte showed fractional improvement.

Canadian Pacific was up 2 points at the opening at 221. It shaded off to 220 1/2 and then advanced above the opening. Chesapeake was a feature of the trading. Further covering of shorts advanced the quotation to 60 after opening up 1/2 at 59 1/2. Virginia Carolina Chemical was unchanged at the opening at 26 and it advanced more than 2 points. The preferred also had a good advance. There was some demand for American Locomotive. The closing was easy.

On the local exchange United Fruit was up a point at the opening at 172 1/2 and sagged off toward the close. Business was very dull but prices held generally steady to the close. General Electric moved up a point.

## PLUMBERS TO DISCUSS WORK BY STEAMFITTERS

Questions arising from charges by steamfitters that plumbers are doing their work are up for discussion today before the delegates to the convention of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers in Ford hall. Definite action is to be taken on a report to be made on the subject by the committee on jurisdiction of work.

More than 200 steamfitters are present as delegates to the convention from all parts of the country. The total number of delegates attending the convention is 450.

In future the United association will hold triennial conventions instead of biennial. A motion was made Friday for an evening session on the ground of the large amount of business on hand and because of the holiday taken Thursday when the delegates all went down the harbor. It was defeated, however.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$25,956,910	\$23,883,172
For the week	1,380,636	1,068,682
Exchanges	130,225,946	138,659,654
For the week	6,000,995	7,383,974

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$51,149.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; brisk southwest winds, diminishing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; brisk southwest to west winds, diminishing tonight.

The storm has moved slowly eastward and is central in the St. Lawrence valley, with pressure 29.90 at Quebec. It has caused generally light to moderate rain in the middle and the New England states and the St. Lawrence valley, and rain is still falling in parts of the last two districts. Fair weather prevails in other portions of the country, although there is apparently a disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico west of Florida. It is cooler in the interior and western districts, while but little change is noted in the temperature elsewhere.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. .... 72.12 noon ..... 80  
Average temperature yesterday, 67.21-24.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	(8 a. m. today)
Albany	70
Buffalo	70
Chicago	69
Denver	69
Des Moines	68
Indianapolis	68
Jacksonville	70
Kansas City	70
Nantucket	69

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Run rises ..... 2.09 High water, 2.10  
Sun sets ..... 5.59 Moon, 9.33 p. m.  
Length of day, 15.34

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:04 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Am Can pf	94	94	94	94
Am Car Fr pf	115	115	115	115
Am Cotton Oil	44	45 1/4	44	45
Am Loco	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Loco pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Woolen pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atchafson	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafson pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Bald Loco	45	45	45	45
Brooklyn R T	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89
Cal Petrol	21	21	21	21
Can Pac	221	221 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2
Case Thra Ma Co pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chi M & St Paul pf	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
China	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Com Cas	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Com Prod	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Denver pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motor	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Gen Motor pf	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Goodrich	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Goodrich pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor pf	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Illinois Cent	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Inspection	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Inter-Met	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Inter-Met pf	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Kan City So pf	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Kan & Texas	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kan & Texas pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Lehigh Valley	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	154
Lehigh Valley pf	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Biscuit	123	123	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
N Y N H & H	99	99	98 1/2	99
Nor & West	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pennsylvania	113	113	113	113
Reading	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rumley pf	43	43	43 1/4	43 1/4
Southern Pac	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Pacific pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Tenn Copper	31	31	31	31
Texas Co	123	123	123	123
Texas Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Third Ave	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 3/4	37 3/4
Union Pac	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
U S Rubber	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	61
U S Rubber pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	97	98 1/2	97	98 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## SOUTHWESTERN'S OPERATIONS SHOW ABLE MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK—St. Louis Southwestern's gross, net, total income and surplus after charges in each year of the last five have been larger than year preceding. This has been accomplished in good and bad years. There is no better test of efficient management. The comparisons follow:

	Gross	*Total net	*Surplus
1913	\$13,296,950	\$4,643,129	\$1,885,188
1912	12,042,547	4,047,915	1,617,619
1911	11,888,037	3,457,004	1,215,823
1910	10,896,516	3,063,264	816,466
1909	10,331,889	2,745,477	598,050

\*Includes other income. After deduction of income bond interest.

Five years ago the company earned 3 per cent on its preferred stock. Each succeeding year has seen this balance improved. In the year just closed balance for the stock was equivalent to 5 per cent on the \$19,893,650 preferred stock and 5.4 per cent on the \$16,356,100 common stock outstanding.

In five years maintenance of way and structure expenditures has averaged \$1225 per mile of road and maintenance of equipment \$1350 per mile. Together these two expenditures represent 33.3 per cent of total gross revenues, which means that for every dollar of gross taken in, one-third went back into property upkeep. The other two-thirds went therefore the more easily into available net for fixed charges and to surplus. Fixed charges in five years increased only \$600,000.

## CONG. ROGERS TO SPEAK IN N. J.

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts and Scott of Iowa have gone to Rancocas park, N. J., a suburb of Philadelphia, to address a mass meeting of New Jersey Republicans today. This is the first of a series. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Cummins committee of Republicans who are seeking a national convention for reorganization of the party.

## MILLION ASKED FOR CONNECTICUT

WASHINGTON—Representative Loneragan of Connecticut has introduced a bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for improvement of the Connecticut river, between Long Island sound and Hartford, with a view to securing a channel of width and depth possible to accommodate present and future demands of commerce.

## MR. WASHBURN INELIGIBLE

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester has been mentioned as a successor to George P. Lawrence on the public service commission, but it is said at the Governor's office that he is ineligible, since he was in the Legislature that established the commission.

## LONDON HOLIDAY

LONDON—Today is a stock exchange holiday.

## FIRST DIVIDENDS SCOTCH RAILWAYS ARE BEING PAID

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The first of the interim dividends under the new regime instituted by the railway companies (accounts and returns) act, 1911, are announced by several of the Scottish railway companies. The Caledonian railway directors recommend payment of an interim dividend on the preferred ordinary stock at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the six months, and there is no distribution on the deferred ordinary stock. Owing to the change in the termination of the half year, any comparison with previous half years would be incomplete.

The Glasgow and Southwestern directors recommend an interim dividend for the six months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the ordinary stock, being at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum on the preferred ordinary and 2 1/2 per cent per annum on the deferred ordinary stock. In the case of the Callander and Oban railway, the only dividend announced is that for the half year on the 4 1/2 per cent preferred shares, 1878.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Profit-taking from the recent rise has now been pretty well completed. At the moment there is little inducement to make commitments either way and the market movement is narrow. Before long, however, full activity will begin and the market should resume its function of discounting. Based on net returns, the standard stocks are cheap. Will the market discount a reduction of dividends, or will the fall business be great enough to maintain these and warrant the discounting of larger returns? The answer to this question depends in a large degree upon how soon the tariff bill is passed. Business has now, we believe, been adjusted to this measure, and we hear on all sides, even from strong protectionists, the wish expressed that Congress would pass the bill and have done with it. Prior to this we can see no particular inducement to make large commitments. There must be some new developments of major importance to take the market out of its present run.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York—The stock market has become once more largely professional, with the traders' bearish, but stocks apparently scarce, large operators idle, and the general public entering in only a small way. There is little question that Southern Pacific at present prices is proving attractive to large investors for the long pull.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston—In pleasant contrast to further rumblings in the Balkans are the strong reports made by the banks of England and France. The former institution now has a gold reserve \$7,000,000 higher than at any similar date in its history, with one exception. Similarly the Bank of France is cutting down loans and circulation and making substantial additions to gold holdings. For the time being the market will probably be highly sensitive to Mexican developments, but barring any sensational turn in the situation, should, we think, improve.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston—We believe that selling of a good character is in evidence, that the market tendency is toward lower levels, and that advantage should be taken of all strong days to sell stocks. The technical position of the market seems weak and the market must have substantial support to prevent a break. We would not buy stocks for the next few weeks, except on weak days and then only for moderate profits.

## DIVIDENDS

The Louisville Traction Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock and the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1.

The Eastman Kodak Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock. Also an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, also payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock and the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)  
NEW YORK  
Open High Low Last  
Aug ..... 11.85 11.94 11.85 11.88  
Oct ..... 11.25 11.71 11.25 11.71  
Dec ..... 11.52 11.05 11.52 11.94  
Jan ..... 11.50 11.25 11.47 11.55  
March ..... 11.50 11.63 11.52 11.62

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton small demand; prices unchanged. Middlings 0.02, unchanged. Sales estimated 4000 bales, receipts 2400, all American. Futures opened steady, 2 1/2 to 3 up, and closed steady, 3 1/2 net higher.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	2	2	2	2
Alaska Gold	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Alouette	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Amalgamated	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Ar Chem	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Am Ar Chem pf	93	93	93	93
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
American Tel	129 1/2	130 1/4	129 1/2	130 1/4
Am Woolen pf	79	79	79	79
Ariz Com	3	3	3	3
At Gulf & W I	11	11	11	11
At Gulf & W I pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Boston & Corbin	590	590	590	590
Boston Elevated	88	88	88	88
Boston & Maine	66	66	66	66
Butte & Balaklava	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Butte & Sup	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
Calumet & Ariz	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
East Butte	43	40	40	40
Edison	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Edison pf	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2
General Elec	145 1/2	146	145 1/2	146
Granby	62	62	62	62
Green-Cannara	7	7	7	7
Inspiration	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Int'l Creek Coal pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kerr Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lake Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mass Gas	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Mergenthaler	218	218	218	218
Nipissing	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9
North Butte	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
New Haven pf	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Reco Folding Mac	4	4	4	4
Santa Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co	105	105	104 1/2	105
Union Pacific	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
Union Pacific pf	350	350	340	350
United Fruit	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Unl Shos Mac	50	50	50	50
Unl Shos Mac pf	50	50	50	50
U S National	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U S Smelting pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Steel	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Utah Cons	9	9	9	9

	High	Low	Last
Atchafson adj 4s std	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
At Gulf & W I 5s	66	66	66
N E Tel 5s 1932	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low
Bingham Mines .....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte London .....	40 1/2	39 1/2
Cactus .....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calaveras .....	2	1 1/2
Chief .....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Contract Copper .....	30 1/2	27 1/2
Davis Lead .....	1 1/2	1 1/2
First National Copper .....	2 1/2	2 1/2
La Rose .....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mexican Metals .....	37 1/2	39 1/2
Nevada Douglas .....	2 1/2	2
Ohio Copper .....	37 1/2	36 1/2
Oneco .....	1	1
United Verde Ex. ....	50 1/2	50 1/2



# Financial, Industrial and Railroad News of the World

## SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN U. S. STEEL BUSINESS

Most of the Present Buying Is in Small Tonnage, Larger Consumers Preferring to Await More Settled Conditions Before Ordering

NEW YORK—New business received by the United States Steel Corporation during August has shown a slight improvement over July orders. Independent companies for the most part report a similar condition in regard to new contract tonnage, although there are a few that are experiencing a still further falling off.

Most of the present buying is in small tonnages, the larger consumers apparently being inclined to await further trade and financial developments before making their commitments. The Illinois Steel Company received orders for something over 5000 tons of rails during the past week, all in small lots. Independent rail makers are also taking a fair number of small tonnage contracts.

The expected inquiries of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central systems for their 1914 rail requirements are awaited with a good deal of interest by the trade. It is thought that the Pennsylvania's inquiry will be for about 150,000 tons, while the New York Central is expected to buy between 100,000 and 150,000 tons. The belief that the leading railroads will not take as large quantities of rails for 1914 laying as they did for this year's requirements is based on the fact that the roads have been unable to put down all the rails they had planned this year on account of the impossibility of getting deliveries on specified time and that this will result in a carry-over of tonnage for use next summer. It is learned that some steel companies still have rail business on their books for this summer's delivery and of course it will be impossible for the roads to use the greater part of these rails this year.

It is felt that the sending out of official specifications by two or three of the big roads will prove to be of particular importance as it would give a much needed fillip to buying generally and would be followed, as usual, by inquiries from other roads, which would be compelled to specify early in order to secure deliveries. As a matter of fact, the roads usually do not begin asking for rails until much later in the year, notwithstanding the early purchasing of last year due to the fact that the mills were taking business in such an enormous volume that the railroads were compelled to reserve rolling space as the means of self-protection.

The coming of the railroads into the market for rails would probably be followed by inquiries for new equipment. Although most of the roads are finding difficulty in obtaining money for rolling stock purchases it would seem that the car shortage situation now prevailing is likely to render some buying imperative, and this would of course show its effect on the steel trade, the summer's inactivity having been due in part to the fact that the railroads were almost entirely out of the market, except for structural needs.

Structural orders reported within the last week include about 5000 tons purchased by the Pennsylvania and 3000 tons taken by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for a new station at Spokane. The Carnegie Steel Company will roll about 10,000 tons for the two coal handling plants on the isthmus of Panama, the contract for which was awarded to the Hunt Construction Company. The contract for about 10,000 tons for the Woodside-Corona extension to the subway will probably go to the low bidder, Snares & Triest, but it has not been learned who will roll the steel.

Consumption of bars and bar products is going on at an enormous rate. It is estimated by steel authorities that the country's consumption of this class of steel in 1913 will reach the phenomenal total of well over 8,000,000 tons. The action of the government to assist the financing of crop movements by depositing money in Western banks is understood to have had an indirect but none the less important influence on the trade. It has served to allay fears of a money stringency and this has resulted in a better sentiment in industrial circles. While the effect of the hot weather in Kansas and other states and the crop damage therefrom will have on the steel trade it is still early to estimate, but steel men seem to think that it will not be serious.

Mill operators are still being maintained at nearly full capacity and any let-down in production is not anticipated immediately, while should the hoped-for buying movement set in within the next six weeks or so, steel mills will have all they can cope with for some time to come.

In pig iron the market continues to show a steady improvement. About 15,000 tons of No. 2 foundry iron were sold in the Birmingham market during the past few days at \$11 a ton. In the eastern markets buying generally is in scattered lots, but the aggregate tonnage purchased has been satisfactory and prices show a hardening tendency.

In finished steel the price situation has remained unchanged. Concessions of about \$1 a ton on many lines are being offered by a few companies, but the leading interest and most of the larger independents are only meeting these cuts to keep customers and are endeavoring to hold up prices to quoted levels.

The unfilled tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation for August, according to present indications, will show another decline in orders on the books, but this should not be as large as was reported at the end of July.

## REPORTS OF TRADE STILL ENCOURAGING

Reason to Believe That Great Prosperity Will Be Enjoyed When Various Disturbing Influences Are Eliminated

### OPTIMISM PREVAILS

If business continues as heavy as it is at present under so many unsettling conditions there is reason to believe that great prosperity is to be enjoyed throughout the world when some of the important disturbing influences have been eliminated. Trade reports are certainly encouraging. Bradstreet's says: Optimism, concurrent with good buying, furnished the keynotes for this week's trade report. Visiting buyers have held sway in most of the country's leading markets, and while those from parts of the drought afflicted Southwest have operated rather conservatively, the general run have bought with more or less liberality. In consequence house trade, especially in dry goods and allied lines, has broadened perceptibly.

Advices from textile mill centers indicate that idle machinery is starting up; and at the same time complaints of slow deliveries abound. Quite a few of the reports indicate that trade exceeds that done at this time last year, which is saying a good deal, particularly when it is recalled that business was then gaining momentum notwithstanding political activity.

Bank clearings for the week ending Aug. 21 aggregated \$2,814,404,000, a decrease of 4.2 per cent from the corresponding week of last year.

Failures for the week ending Aug. 21 were 278, which compares with 264 in the like week of 1912, 198 in 1911, 235 in 1910 and 201 in 1909.

Trade in Canada is expanding; preparations are being made for activity during the fall, and orders for dry goods for later shipment have increased. Business failures for the week terminating with Thursday are more than ordinarily numerous, being 56, as against 20 in the like week of last year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Recent expansion in commercial activity is generally maintained, although more or less irregularly is manifest in reports from the leading trade centers. The holiday season tends to restrict current demands, yet the movement of merchandise continues liberal, and the low position of stocks at all points leads to increased preparations for future requirements.

Notwithstanding the deterioration in corn, agricultural prospects are favorable and confidence is fully sustained, sentiment responding to the improvement in the monetary situation. Enlarged offerings of accommodation are noted at a recession in rates and the forthcoming distribution of government funds is expected to prevent any financial stringency.

Best news from mercantile channels emanates from the wholesale drygoods markets, where the steady buying by retailers has swelled the volume of sales above last year's in some important instances. Tanners of leather are not carrying burdensome stocks, but current trade is quiet, as purchases are closely confined to actual wants. While immediate business in footwear is dull, confidence is expressed regarding the future, and most manufacturers are quite busy preparing spring and summer samples for next year.

### SHORT TERM NOTES

Amalgam	Rate	Due	Bid	Asked
Am. Loc.	5%	Mar. 15, 15	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am. Loc.	5%	Oct. 1-14	98 1/2	100
Am. Loc.	5%	July 1, 15	97	99 1/2
Am. Loc.	5%	July 1, 16	97	99 1/2
Am. Loc.	5%	July 1, 17	98	98 1/2
Ayer Mills.	4 1/2%	Mar. 1, 14	97	98
Ayer Mills.	4 1/2%	Mar. 1, 15	94	94
Ayer Mills.	4 1/2%	Mar. 1, 16	93	95 1/2
Ayer Mills.	4 1/2%	Mar. 1, 17	92	97 1/2
Bos & Me.	5%	Feb. 3, 14	99 1/2	99 1/2
Bos & Me.	5%	Feb. 3, 15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Bos & Me.	5%	Feb. 3, 16	98 1/2	99 1/2
Bos & Me.	5%	Feb. 3, 17	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ch. & W. L.	5%	Sept. 1, 15	97 1/2	99 1/2
C. H. U. & N. Y.	4 1/2%	Jan. 1, 15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Consol Gas.	5%	Feb. 25, 14	100 1/2	100 1/2
Enel	5%	April 8, 18	98 1/2	99 1/2
Enel	5%	April 8, 19	98 1/2	99 1/2
Enel	5%	April 1, 15	96 1/2	97 1/2
Enel	5%	April 1, 16	96 1/2	97 1/2
Ill. Cent.	4 1/2%	July 1, 14	90	93 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 15	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 16	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 17	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 18	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 19	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 20	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 21	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 22	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 23	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 24	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 25	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 26	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 27	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 28	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 29	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 30	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 31	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 32	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 33	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 34	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 35	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 36	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 37	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 38	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 39	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 40	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 41	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 42	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 43	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 44	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 45	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 46	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 47	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 48	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 49	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 50	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 51	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 52	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 53	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 54	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 55	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 56	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 57	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 58	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 59	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 60	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 61	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 62	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 63	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 64	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 66	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 67	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 68	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 69	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 70	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 71	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 72	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 73	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 74	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 75	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 76	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 77	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 78	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 80	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 81	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 82	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 156	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 157	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 159	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 160	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 161	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 162	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 163	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 164	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 165	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 166	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 167	99 1/2	99 1/2
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Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 170	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 171	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 172	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 173	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 174	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 175	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 176	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 177	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 178	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 179	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 180	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 181	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 182	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 183	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 184	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 185	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 186	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 187	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 188	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 189	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 190	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 191	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 192	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 193	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 194	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 195	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 196	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 197	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 198	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 199	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 200	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 201	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 202	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Harvester	5%	Feb. 15, 203	99 1/2	99 1/2
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# THE HOME FORUM

## What Do You Recall About Great Books?

One of the many devices whereby readers may test books and know whether they were really important to their growth, is to try to state definitely what they remember about them. Of course it is not necessary to remember definitely the whole of anything one reads in order to be benefited by it. Some one says that one can no more remember all the books one reads than one can give account of everything one eats. Yet if a given book is a great factor in one's mental development, one is likely to retain some pretty clear impression of it. What idea or what scene do you recall definitely from this or that book? Here is a test of your own imagination as well as of the book itself, perhaps at last analysis more the test of you than of the book. If the book be not great or base to you then it is not so, so far as you are concerned. In a sense it exists for you only in its effect upon you. What then is the effect? If we find that we do not retain any definite impression of any of the great books it is a good idea to read them over again in order to be sure that we have done

them justice. A superficial book gives us all there is in it at first glance; a great book may require repeated reading. A book which has by general consent done great things for many readers must have something worthy about it. Now then, let one read it again looking for its greatness. Some people refuse to grant the prestige of great literature to novels. They regard them as all alike, mere stories to pass away the time. Yet the great novels have had deep influence on social questions, and individual character has often been distinctly shaped by one's reading of famous books.

## Omaha and the Cowboys

A little correspondent of St. Nicholas has some naive things to say about her home city. We read:

It of course, is not nearly so big as Philadelphia, or New York, or even Chicago; but, just the same, it is no little Indian village. Some one from the East who was here sometime ago, said that he heard Omaha was inhabited mostly by Indians; and he said when he came here, he expected to find cow-boys and Indians riding through the streets. You

hardly ever see an Indian on the street here, and we consider it a novelty if we have the good fortune of seeing one. As for cow-boys, goodness! we'd like to see one ourselves, as they never come here.

## Persistence

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and the time that the tide'll turn.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

## One Way of Looking at It

There is no real uprising over Iowa because the railroads have not granted the state fair a rate of less than two cents. As a matter of fact there are very good reasons why less than two cents should not be granted. If the railroads can afford to carry passengers for less than two cents a mile the whole state, with every station in it, should have a reduction on all rates. Of course it will be argued that because there are

large crowds the people can be carried cheaper. This is the argument the big manufacturers put before the railroads for many years, thereby succeeding in getting better rates than their smaller competitors. It is an argument the government has proved to its own satisfaction is not sound, from the standpoint of all interests and we have drastic laws preventing relating and discrimination. The effort of the state fair to get a favored rate is a step backward.—Mt. Vernon (Ia.) Record.

## Important New Railroad in Brazil

American engineers and American capital have built a little railway in South America that may affect the commerce of our sister continent as much as the opening of the Panama canal, declares the Youths Companion. The Madeira & Mamore railway is only 200 miles long, and connects no settled areas; the country through which it runs is a Brazilian jungle. Yet the road is destined to handle a traffic out of all proportion to its length and to be the means of developing the valuable resources of a region one half as large as the entire United States, with Alaska thrown in. This vast area lies almost within the shadow of the Andes, embracing nearly one third of Bolivia and a large part of western Brazil.

## Breath of Prayer

A breath of prayer in the morning, and the morning life is sure. A breath of prayer in the evening, and the evening blessing comes. So our life is redeemed from destruction.—Drummond.

## "IN ALL POINTS TEMPTED LIKE AS WE ARE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is sometimes thought by those unformed on the subject of Christian Science that Christian Scientists bear what might be called "charmed lives." They have every appearance of being prosperous and happy, attend to their own affairs are disposed neither to lament unduly over the larger troubles the days seem to bring, nor to worry unnecessarily over the smaller ones; in short, they proceed on their way with a face so cheerful and a temper so

unruffled that the question is often asked, "How do they do it?"

Occasionally the questioner attempts to answer his own query in one of two ways, both of which are wrong. He either says, "They just keep up this outward appearance through will-power," or else, "They are somehow different from the rest of us, and do not have anything to bother them." To the first of these statements an unequivocal negative must be given, for Christian Science distinctly teaches that will-power is a factor of the false, carnal, or human mind, which must be carefully guarded against, rather than cultivated, if one would follow in the way that Christ Jesus pointed out. This is made clear in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. "Will-power," she says "is capable of all evil" (p. 296), and again and again does she warn her readers to beware of its insidious despotism. Hence it follows that Christian Scientists do not look cheerful just because they are determined to do so at any cost. Their smile is not in the nature of a veneer. Rather is it that spontaneous joyousness which is the natural result of knowing God to be all-powerful good; the happy bubbling-over of a consciousness filled with love for God and man.

"But," says the onlooker, still unconvinced, "the Christian Scientist is cheerful because nothing ever comes to trouble him." This was once the attitude of the writer toward Christian Science, yet she well remembers how she longed deep down in her heart to know this wonderful secret in order that the things which so troubled her might be eliminated—although at the same time she carefully refrained from asking any one who really knew anything about it to explain it to her. When she finally came to understand this "wonderful secret," however, she found it to be no secret at all, but just a right way of thinking, so simple that the only wonder is that the world has not wakened to it long before!

Christian Scientists do not bear "charmed lives," as the term is usually understood. There is nothing occult, nor mysterious, nor supernatural about them nor about their practices. The Christian Scientist has his trials and temptations in common with his next-door neighbor, and the man across the street. But the difference lies in this—he has found a way out. He has found in this pure, simple religion which Jesus taught and practiced a demonstrable rule for overcoming these trials and temptations, knowing, as he now does, that God never made them nor sent them to him. And then, as his thoughts turn gratefully to acknowledge the allness of God, and to deny the reality of all that is unlike Him, he quietly goes his way in undisturbed serenity. His "demonstration," as it is called—the proof of God's power

## Highest Human Type of Love

In a plain spoken bit of discussion of the question, "What is love?" Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the Pictorial Review analyzes the different emotions, moods, or instincts which are termed love. She finds among them but one which is really worthy of the name. The rest are gratitude, sympathy, admiration, attraction, usage, benevolence. Even the love of home is largely usage. There is but one love of them all which is worth setting up as a type or symbol of the reality of that great thing which humanity dimly grasps at under the name. This one is mother love. The qualities she finds in mother love that deserve for it this place of paramount honor are its selflessness and its constancy. Mother love loves to give, it does not seek; mother love does not change with the worthiness or unworthiness of its object. It loves on through cloud and sunshine, under rebuff and neglect, through long absence and under constant daily demand. Mother love is the greatest possible human example of eternal love. Many things called by this great name are the very opposite of it. The so-called love which does harm and not good to its object or recipient is not love. Love must be tested everywhere by its selflessness and by its permanence. "Love is not love that alters when it alteration finds."

## Old-Fashioned Obedience

I am a great believer in the vital importance to character building of that which comes from training in old-fashioned obedience. I believe that a boy should get the habit of obeying the law, because it is the law; of obeying the properly constituted authorities, because they are such. The farther we move on toward the golden age in which the people shall rule, the more vital becomes the necessity that the people shall obey.—Horace D. Taft in the Churchman.

## ADVENTURES OF A LADY MOTORBOATER

MERRY STORIES are told by a little lady who owns a motor boat which she has learned to run on the river after much tribulation. At first she had the usual series of mishaps that any motor boatman can duplicate, in the stage when a run before practical knowledge of the little engine's tricks and manners. She has been towed home by the police boat, a proud creature that can do 20 miles an hour to her boat's 3 or 4. Several times after nightfall the police boat has come prowling darkly by as she sat helpless with her three children

beside the silent motor. There has flashed upon the waiting group the friendly searchlight—friendly if you have all the lawfully required equipment of oars and cork jackets and the like. Then the big laughing voice of the policeman cheers the night and presently she is towed merrily back to the landing, promising to do better next time. One day she nearly ran down a college oarsman sweeping across her prow in his spidery shell. Once she was towed home by a man in a row boat, and then indeed she hung her head in shame. One day as she was rummaging about her locker at the landing the police boat came past and saluted. She merrily answered, "Oh, you have not had to tow me home for a long time. I'm really learning how to run it." The policeman answered, "I'll be towing you in before the week is out." That very evening his prophecy came true.

Her boat was named the Firefly and she was known to the courteous guardians of the people as Mrs. Firefly. One day she owed her return to a friendly dockman up stream, who supplied the part which revived the halting motor. Yet again a guest had to scale the river wall and borrow some gasoline somehow, somewhere. One day she tied the boat so that there was no give at the mooring and the waves, windblown, filled the boat and sank it—all but the close-tied prow. Sometimes she has forgotten the stern light, and felt the grievous reproach of the police boat. Had they not taught her better? To the watchfulness and ready helpfulness of these men she bears enthusiastic witness. They assure her that it is a pleasure to

As soon as we are with God in faith and love we are in prayer.—Fenelon.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Milwaukee.

## Picture Puzzle

It has lain a long time



A plant or weed of the garden.

## The Lost Garden

Bring the rose of Sharon back.  
Bring the zinnia and the philox;  
Bring the dusty miller, too,  
And the stately hollyhocks.  
Bring me all those simple fine  
That were savory and were sweet  
In the gardens that were mine—  
Village of the little street.

Bring the golden glow I loved,  
Bring the gladiolus, too,  
In its crimson gown of bloom,  
And the bloodwort in the dew.  
Bring the dahlias' frowsy heads,  
Oh, thou gardener of the sun,  
Till again where fancy treads  
All the old-time gardens run.

Bring hydrangeas, with their plume  
Much too heavy to be borne;  
Bring the pansies in their bloom  
Of the opening eyes of morn.  
Bring begonias by the path,  
And geraniums, richly red;  
Bring me dreams—beyond this wrath—  
Of the old-time garden bed.

—Baltimore Sun.

## GEMS MINED IN UNITED STATES

GEMS and precious stones were produced in the United States in 1912 to the value of \$319,722, according to the United States geological survey. The kinds of precious stones found in the United States are many, ranging from diamonds of fine quality to low-grade stones such as agates. The principal gem mineral mined in the United States during 1912 was Montana sapphire, of which there was a large output for use, both as gems and in mechanical applications.

The development of the opal deposits of Humboldt county, Nevada, was attended with much success, and a quantity of magnificent gem material was obtained. The opal is of an unusual type, consisting of dark translucent mineral with a variety of rich colors.

In North Carolina two pockets or deposits of emerald were removed during the year.

The tourmaline output of southern California was small, but some magnificent specimen crystals were obtained. Especially fine gem crystals of kunzite were found and brought good prices. The production of turquoise was small compared with some previous years. Beautiful amethyst was found in Warren county, North Carolina. A few fine specimens of golden beryl were obtained from prospects in Alexander county, North

## PUEBLO INDIANS OF ARIZONA



## Hot Water and the Simple Life

It is rather the fashion nowadays to cavil at the burden of civilization and the routine that city comfort imposes on one. There are many details of the average housekeeping that might well be slighted or set aside in favor of greater simplicity; but no one who tries the simple life in camp or cottage fails to return to the city with at least one eager expectation, and that is, the continuous hot water and the porcelain tub. Bathing in ponds or by the seashore is all very well, but on real comfort the city bathtub, albeit in a flat of microscopic dimensions, has the last word. Argue as we may for a freer life and one of less cumbersome detail; reckon as we may that much of our toilsome money-getting is to supply conveniences of living that are not worth what they cost in liberal leisure and peace; the city bathtub yet has us all in its grasp, and only in a land boiling with hot springs can we really look for an unalloyed bliss in outdoor living. We may cook on a camp fire with complacency and a consenting appetite; we may learn to sleep on a bed of boughs until we wonder how it seemed so hard the first night; we may do without butter and fresh milk, and the refrigerator may seem a mere monument to effete efficiency; but without the bath of hot water who of us can be really self-respecting? And who that has enjoyed the liberal margins of a city tub can limit himself to a basin again and really feel at ease?

## Montana Sapphires

The Yogo blue sapphire of Montana is worth more in the markets of Europe than the oriental sapphire. This gem is said to be worth \$50 a karat in the United States.—Argonaut.

## CLASSICAL MUSIC IN THE HOME

PROGRAMS of classical music which may be played on a player piano or produced from the records made for the phonograph are published by William Armstrong in the Woman's Home Companion. The Beethoven program is an example. It is to be preceded by a paper on the life of the great composer and his chief works.

Overture, "Fidelio," Leonore, No. 3. (Piano-player or phonograph): The third overture composed by Beethoven for his only opera, "Fidelio." The story on which the work is founded illustrates the beautiful courage of wifely devotion. This overture, a superb example of the composer's genius, is regarded as the noblest and most sympathetic of the three.

Romance in F, for the violin: (Accompaniment to the same may be had for the piano-player and the work be thus given as solo by a club member.) Here we find Beethoven to have fully expressed his talent in the cantabile or song, and in a melody of exquisite elevation and poetic tenderness.

Sonata, opus 26, in A flat major, movement III. Considered a masterpiece of musical art.

Song, "Adelaide" (piano-player): The first distinguished success of Beethoven

as a song composer, it is prized as his crowning effort in the "Lied," or German song, and remains as fresh a gem today as when he first gave it to the world in 1796. Concerto, for piano and orchestra, G major, opus 58, No. 4, Movement I. In the work, Beethoven, striking a new path in allowing the orchestra a broad, full association with the solo instrument as means of expression, shows wonderful advance over the composers preceding him; it stands, indeed, as the forerunner of the modern "symphonic" mode of writing the concerto, and in which the orchestra becomes of equal importance with the solo instrument.

Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral," movement III. In his sixth symphony, Beethoven enlisted the resources of the orchestra in portraying his love of nature.

## Those Busy Bees

Some bees apparently work on the eight-hour schedule, others on a 10 or 12-hour basis for their working day. A beekeeper says that one of his bee colonies begins its day's labor at sunrise and continues till after dark, making a working day two or three hours longer than any other colony in over a hundred. No two colonies of bees, says this apiarist, are alike.—Indianapolis News.

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And

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With

Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 23, 1913

### The Business Situation Reviewed

WITHOUT attempting to minimize the various disturbing influences in this country and abroad, the business situation holds forth much that is promising. Money conditions throughout the world have eased considerably, there is less apprehension in the United States regarding the effects of the tariff, and an impatient energy is waiting to make itself felt in new enterprise. In anticipation of a reduction in duties and the consequences entailed the business interests of this country have been operating on a most conservative basis. To use a stock market term the country is thoroughly "liquidated." Manufacturers who would be most directly affected by the new tariff are beginning to make plans for future operations with the tariff question still unsettled but with confidence of fairly profitable business with the duties off. This is particularly true with the woolen industry. Much courage has been shown by woolen manufacturers lately in planning for future business in keen competition with Europeans.

There is certainly reason for encouragement, notwithstanding the Mexican situation now causing some apprehension in this country, the still disturbed political conditions abroad, and various other unsettling factors. A glance at the figures showing the growth of this country's export trade should convince any one of the splendid achievements in manufacturing lines. Exports of manufactures in the last ten years have increased 153 per cent, against 34 per cent in all other articles exported. And still the development of American business in other countries has scarcely started. As compared with what other countries have done the United States is away in the background. Opportunities are most abundant and it is safe to assume that when, with reduced duties, American manufacturers find themselves confronted with European competition on their own soil they will make greater endeavor to cultivate the foreign field for their own benefit.

The steel business has experienced some slackening in activity lately, and lower prices have prevailed for finished products in order to induce new buying. The mills are depending largely on old orders. It is estimated that new business is coming in at the rate of about 50 per cent of capacity. This means a falling off in production later, unless a new buying movement starts in. Further price concessions may have to be made in order to induce the placing of contracts, but it most largely depends upon general conditions. With easier money the railroads are likely to come into the market for much material, for they have been buying very sparingly of late. The steel trade long has been regarded as the backbone of business and the industry will be watched with much interest during the next few months.

### The Annual Indian Statement

THE annual statement of the under secretary of state for India in the House of Commons, and the publication of the annual blue book on the "Moral and Material Progress of India" contained all the interest and even romance which is connected with the administration of that wonderful section of the British empire. The statement of the India secretary is always made on the introduction of the finance bill, but it has become the custom for it to range over so vast a field that finance plays but a small part in it. This year the statement was perhaps peculiarly interesting, owing to the fact that Mr. Montagu had himself just returned from India. He spoke in these circumstances with a broader grasp and a more intimate knowledge of the vast subject with which he was dealing, than has been common very often with his predecessors. Least of all did he assume the mantle of that race, so abhorrent to Mr. Kipling, which imagines that in a few weeks or a few months' tour it is possible to penetrate the veil of centuries, and to become acquainted with the workings of the eastern mind.

On the whole Mr. Montagu had a wonderful story of progress to tell. The one weak spot he admitted was Bengal, and he summed up the situation in that great province in the rather cryptic phrase, which he did nothing to elaborate, that "all was not well with Bengal." Except for this he told a tale of wonderful progress from Baluchistan to Mandalay, summed up in the fact that the population of the Indian empire now amounted to upwards of 315,000,000 of people, an increase of almost 21,000,000 since the taking of the last census ten years ago. Undoubtedly one of the difficulties of the situation, and one which has something to do with the trouble in Bengal, is the religious differences between the Muhammadan and the Hindu. Mr. Montagu made it plain that the policy of "divide et impera" had no place in the pax Britannica. The object of the British raj was to weld the Hindu and the Muhammadan into a nation, and he pointed out that one of the methods which had been taken for this was the foundation of the new university at Dacca, which he disclosed was to be built up, not on the lines of a mere teaching and examining body like that of London, but on the lines of the older universities on the banks of the Isis and the Cam.

In effecting those vast schemes of reorganization and progress which have become a perpetual phase of India administration, Mr. Montagu relies largely on the forthcoming changes in the India office. For a long time past the department which deals with foreign affairs has dealt also with the affairs of the native states. At last the dual labors have become too Herculean. The native states constitute upwards of 700,000 square miles, populated with nearly 71,000,000 of people. In these circumstances, the India office has determined to separate the affairs of the native states from purely foreign affairs, so that in the immediate future there will be a new secretary whose labors will be devoted to guarding the interests of the native states alone. There can be little doubt that such a change will be enormously for the better, and will be, perhaps, peculiarly advisable at a moment when the financial secretary is facing a year which will be shorn of all the profits formerly accruing from the opium trade. "The watchword of the future is cooperation with the natives," Mr. Montagu said. "We are pledged to advance; we mean to advance."

THE general tendency also holds good as to ships. For instance, the Emperor is crowded already. Must it finally be an Atlantic bridge or subway?

### Popular Contacts of Heads of State

READERS of Russia's history always have found fascination and appeal in that chapter in the life of Peter the Great that describes his visit to England and Holland and his study at first hand, in the garb and guise of a commoner, of phases of their political and commercial life which he deemed it well for him to know. The motive and the method of this ruler's quest for knowledge make an especially strong appeal to the modern man.

Youths who now inherit thrones get, by order of their sires and governments, that personal knowledge of the world and the life with which they are to deal that the Russian innovator had to gain by his own initiative; and the more varied these contacts and the keener their observation and the more acquisitive their grip on the facts that come from such touch with the world's activities, the better their kingship when the title of prince is surrendered.

Stories of similar import about earlier and later monarchs' uncoincidental or incognito efforts to escape from the prison of convention and tradition and the treadmill of duty, to get out among people, always are read with avidity. They have the human touch that makes for popularity of the story-telling vehicle, whether it be a daily newspaper or the memoirs of the former habitue of a palace. Once published, such disclosures of survival in the high places of the earth of those elements of intellectual curiosity and emotional impulses such as are common to ordinary mortals, always tend to increase the popularity of the official.

Hence it is not at all surprising that, in semi-authoritative form, the news is now sent out from Washington as to the excursions from the White House made by the President these summer evenings. With his guardians as few as discretion allows, he finds his way downtown, gazes into the show windows, mingles with the crowd studying bulletin board records of the national game, fondles animals that because of their beauty or size merit attention, watches the doings of juveniles whose only parlors are the streets, and listens to the talk of the crowd of average men and women, who, though locally disfranchised, still represent in their points of view the composite national thought.

Such unconventional behavior may shock the few, but it pleases the many, the more so in this case because the man who does it is in theory from a class that is supposed to find relief from official burdens either in perusal or creation of books. But the same instinct that in winter drives the President to the theater to see the play, in summer makes him an habitue of the baseball park and the capital's streets. The impulse is both recreational and democratic. It is a desire shared by many a man in high place less fortunately situated than the American national executive for doing as inclination prompts.

### Cheap Cab Transit at Last

WHILE litigation has not wholly ceased, we begin to believe that residents of New York city, tourists visiting the metropolis, and suburbanites making diurnal visits for pleasure or profit, all may enjoy hereafter some of the felicities of cab-riding without the extortions that have provoked wrath in the past and have compelled comparisons with other cities damaging to Manhattan's repute. Legislation and courts having at last ventured to side with passengers against a taxicab monopoly and certain conniving hotel owners, the present stage of the game is one that discloses some former offenders obstructing as far as possible the liberalizing and cheapening effects of the fairer policy recently decreed. Memory of inordinate profit and shared graft is still vivid; and the law, therefore, is looked upon as an enemy and not as a friend.

Fortunately the temper of public opinion is such that city officials, whatever their temptations to do otherwise, seem disposed now to see to it that independents be given their recently defined "stand" rights, and the public the benefits of competition and of abolition of preferred cab stands.

Interest in this struggle and in the victory of the people will be wider than usual, owing to the large number of non-residents, citizens of six continents, whose memories of their experiences in the North American metropolis are still vivid and acrid. Escaping the brigands of southern Italy or central China they were less fortunate en route from a North river pier to a Fifth avenue hotel. Accustomed in London or Paris to ride in decency at rates possible to persons of moderate incomes, the transition to New York's plutocratic scale was sobering and depleting.

For the masses of the five boroughs the great corporations owning and operating the subway, surface and elevated lines furnish transit at low prices. For the rich and well-to-do, horse-drawn and steam or electric vehicles, privately owned, suffice. There is a social group in between the commoners and the rich for whose members the horse-drawn cab or taxi meets a need, regular or occasional. It is with this fact in commanding view that the state and the city have been cooperating of late to promote a "square deal."

A FACTOR in the industrial and mercantile activities of the nation, neither to be overlooked nor belittled, is the influence of those publications that come under the general classification of the trade press. The rise and growth of this branch of journalism in the last quarter of a century have been little short of phenomenal. There were in existence in the United States many successful trade publications at an earlier period than that named, and most of these are in existence and flourishing today, but it may be truthfully said, we believe, that the trade publication did not receive full recognition and was not cognizant of its own importance until late in the eighties. Since that time, it has kept pace with the strides of American industrialism. Trade journals have multiplied; those years ago established have long since outgrown their original covers and some of the most valuable periodical publications in the country today are included in the Trade Press Association.

That organization is to hold its eighth annual convention in New York city on Sept. 18-20, and some idea of the standing it possesses, and of the esteem in which its component parts are held, may be gathered from the announcement that sixty speakers of national reputation in the manufacturing, selling, advertising and publishing field have consented to address the gathering at its different sessions.

The trade newspaper, properly so called, has long since passed the stage of dependence upon any special interest. While it neces-

### The Trade Press in Convention

sarily aims to serve certain special lines of industry and trade, it does not aim to serve the special purposes of persons, firms or corporations engaged in those lines. The field has long been large enough in every branch of business to allow of complete freedom of discussion and to make possible frank and honest expression of opinion. As a result at once of wide opportunity, and by reason of the fact that men of integrity are in possession of the properties, while their writers are recruited largely from among the most experienced of daily journalists, the trade papers of the country have come to be far more than mere chronicles of commercial transactions or mere reviews of trade. In very many instances now they maintain excellent literary departments, while they treat all current questions with ability and soberness. The influence which they are exercising in the industrial and mercantile world is potent and for good.

PRaise of the work already performed by the Women's Municipal League of New York, and encouraging words for all it proposes to do toward the advancement of civic welfare, are opportune and deserved. Despite all efforts to hasten legislation in the non-suffrage states and in the nation, a considerable time must elapse before the equal franchise cause, in its widest sense, can be pronounced triumphant. That it is not necessary for women to withhold themselves from active participation in public duties until nation-wide suffrage shall be granted is evidenced by the progress many of them are making, individually and through organized effort, in communities of the states that have not as yet had an opportunity to express themselves on the main question.

Words of appreciation for women in municipal service are not lacking in any quarter where they have ventured to undertake civic duties. Chicago and Philadelphia, as well as New York, have found the counsel as well as the service of women conducive to public welfare. Perhaps it is as counselors that women may be most helpful to town and city administrations for the time being. In the columns of the Monitor have appeared many articles showing how women's organizations, through auxiliary effort, have bettered and beautified communities of all sizes and of all grades of importance.

The idea upon which the New York Women's Municipal League is founded is worthy of the attention of women in all parts of the country. It is content to act mainly in an advisory and supervisory capacity. It does not antagonize, but, rather, lends a helping hand to the city government. It points out flaws in the public service, seeks their correction, does not rest until they are corrected. There is not a neighborhood in any city, great or small, that does not require more careful attention at the hands of civic employees than it usually receives. Housewives are well qualified to call for this attention. If they call for it as individuals only, they are not likely to accomplish much; if they call for it, and, when necessary, demand it, through an organization like the New York Women's Municipal League, they are pretty certain to have a satisfactory response. Moreover, a well-managed organization may inquire carefully into complaints, and discuss them intelligently with the proper authorities, with the result that municipal administrations are helped rather than harassed in the performance of their duties.

In other words, instead of indiscriminate agitation, and perhaps the demoralization of individual public servants, the league plan insures systematic effort, good order and cooperation. Women can hardly take a course that will better fit them for the duties of practical citizenship than that which is offered through the formation of organizations like that now earning and obtaining commendation in the chief city of the country.

It is only necessary to scan the latest Central American newspapers, notably those of Costa Rica and El Salvador, to become convinced that the impression made on the people down there by Secretary Bryan's protectorate scheme is far deeper than the general public can possibly realize. Though great relief is expressed at the shelving of the plan, it could not be expected that all apprehension would disappear at once, the mere fact that such a proposal was openly submitted to the Senate being taken by the Central Americans as a clear indication of the trend of affairs. It might be added to this that the original Nicaragua treaty is such as to give the United States geographically the same influence on the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that the Canal Zone gives it on the isthmus of Panama. Thanks to the concession for a naval station in the gulf of Amapala, the United States further secures a dominant position at the strategic point where Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador meet. Everything considered, therefore, it would appear as though an open protectorate could scarcely afford more definite advantages than this simple Nicaraguan wedge, while imposing certain specific obligations liable to considerable international strain.

The recent announcement of the revival of the old Central American federation plan might seem the logical answer of the Central American nations to the Nicaraguan policy of the United States. But the fact is that the plan to revive the short-lived Central American union, with which the five nations began their independent political life nearly 100 years ago, emanates not from the people of Costa Rica, nor from Nicaragua, nor from El Salvador, but from the government of Guatemala, which is the one republic not directly affected by the Nicaraguan treaty but which, placed between the Central American and the Mexican problems, occupies a pivotal position, geographically and politically. The persistent pro-American policy of the Guatemalan executive, Lic. Estrada Cabrera, so strongly contrasting with the general trend of Central American politics, as well as the relative positions, on the chessboard, of Guatemala and El Salvador, makes it clear that the new development is not so much a counter move as it is a feeler in the direction of a compromise.

President Estrada Cabrera's far-reaching policies, notwithstanding tenacious and vehement opposition, have been steadily in the ascendant in isthmian America since he gained his first decisive victory over Jose Santos Zelaya's diplomacy. It is conceivable that a compromise, substituting Guatemalan hegemony for United States control in Central America, might offer a solution acceptable to both Central America and the United States.

### Women and Municipal Work

### Revival of Central American Federation